

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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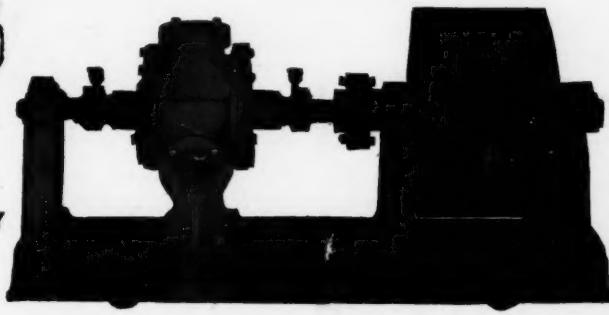
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# A TIMELY MESSAGE

Students of economy and efficiency engineers consider the packing house industry the pioneers in applying modern principles to true efficiency, viz:

## The Elimination of Waste

One familiar with the packing house industry will agree that this applies to large packers; but there are today hundreds of small packing plants throughout the country who are still wasting a valuable by-product—tank water.

With the present price of tankage, and other by-products, the small packer can profitably install an Evaporator.

In most packing plants there is sufficient exhaust steam and water

to operate this apparatus at a very low cost.

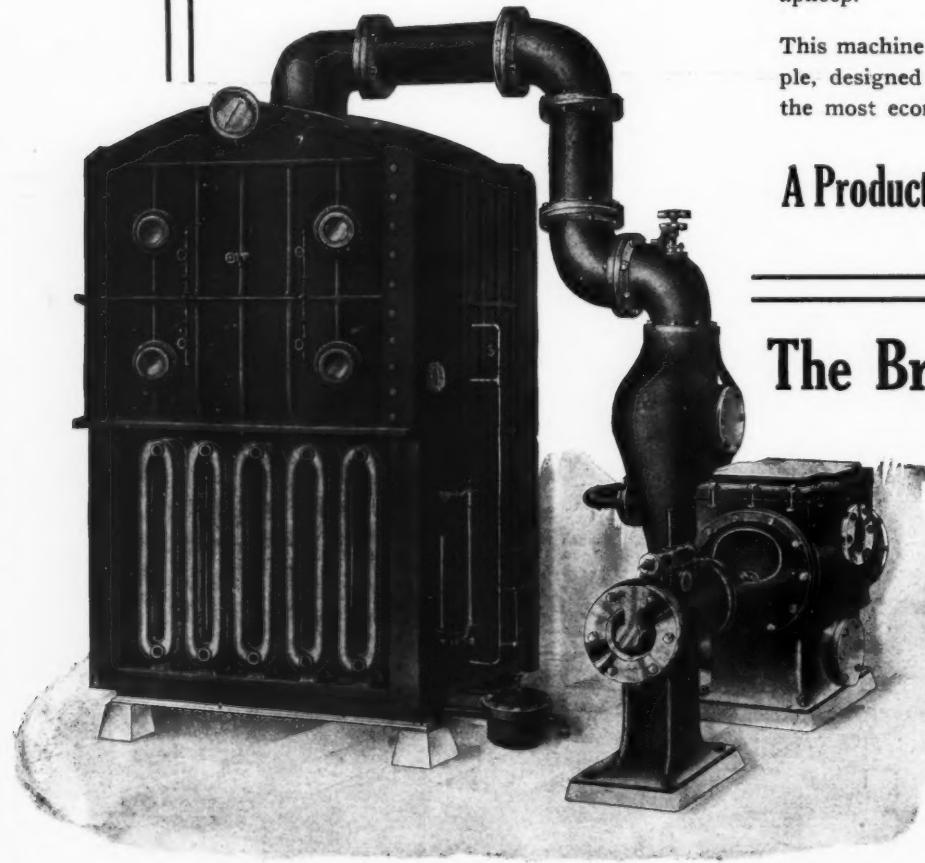
We have designed for the small packer a small Evaporator which will prove a very profitable investment. Instead of running tank water into the sewer, it can be converted into a highly valuable by-product.

Packers who are now wasting this valuable by-product will find it profitable to communicate with us, so that we can analyze their conditions, and give them an approximate cost of a modern installation, and the revenue to be derived therefrom.

Machines which we have installed for many years have proven themselves to be economical in operation, especially so in the cost of upkeep.

This machine is exceedingly simple, designed to do the work in the most economical manner—

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## The Brecht Company

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# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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Vol. 59

New York and Chicago, October 12, 1918

No. 15

## Meat Packers Are Gathering at Chicago

As this issue of The National Provisioner reaches its readers the meat packers of the country and their affiliated interests will be meeting at Chicago in the thirteenth annual convention of the American Meat Packers' Association. Indications point to a very large attendance and a stirring session. The gathering comes at a time when everybody is enthused over our prospects for winning the war, and when no effort is wasted which will add to the determination to "put it over" at the earliest possible moment and in the most thorough and effective fashion.

The part of the meat packing industry in the winning of the war is no small one. Indeed, it is a vital part, as those who have followed the course of events know, and as those who do not know will be told by the speakers at this convention. If anybody has a right to be proud of their part in the winning of the war it is the meat packers of the United States.

The convention programme is comprehensive in its treatment of all phases of the situation, and the entertainment features are such as round out admirably this "war convention." The outline of the proceedings is as follows:

### Monday Morning, October 14.

Registration at Hotel La Salle headquarters. Reception Committee. John W. Hall, chairman.

### Monday Afternoon, October 14.

First Convention Session, Hotel La Salle.

Meeting called to order by Chairman of General Committee on Arrangements, Fred R. Burrows, Chicago.

Address of Welcome, A. Stanford White, president Chicago Association of Commerce.

Response to Address of Welcome, former President Albert T. Rohe, New York.

President's address, James B. McCrea, Cleveland, Ohio.

Report of Executive Committee, Charles H. Ogden, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Address, "Feeding the British Army," Charles C. Pearson, of the British Food Ministry in the U. S. of A.

Report of Committee to Confer with Government Officials, James S. Agar, chairman, Chicago.

Report of Committee on the Eradication of Live Stock Disease, W. H. Gehrmann, chairman, Davenport, Iowa.

Announcement of convention committees.

Address, "Packing House Operations Under War Conditions," C. S. Churchill, advisory

superintendent, Swift & Company, Chicago. Treasurer's report, Max N. Agger, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Address, "The Meat Supply as a National Problem," Charles J. Brand, Chief of the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

### Monday Evening, October 14.

Convention smoker, Hotel La Salle. First showing of the famous Newman war pictures, taken by authority of the French Government, and described by Professor Newman himself as they are shown.

### Tuesday Morning, October 15.

Visits to Packington, Board of Trade, and Trade Headquarters at Hotel La Salle.

### Tuesday Afternoon, October 15.

Second session, Hotel La Salle. Address, "The Bureau of Animal Industry and the War," Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture Washington D. C.

Address "The A. M. P. A. at Washington," A. B. Hayes, Washington, D. C., Counsel to the association.

Address, "Work of the Laboratory in Meat Industries," Dr. L. M. Tolman, Chief Chemist, Wilson & Company, Chicago.

Report of committees.

Election of officers.

Presentation of tribute to retiring president.

Induction of president-elect.

Election of honorary members.

Unfinished business.

New business.

Adjournment.

### Tuesday Evening, October 15.

Convention dinner, Congress Hotel. Addresses by leading men. War songs. War souvenirs.

### Wednesday, October 16.

Trip to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. Weekly naval review and dress parade. Sousa's Great Lakes Band. Mess with the sailors.

## MEAT SUPPLIES IN SEPTEMBER.

Receipts of meat animals for the month of September are reported in a preliminary statement by the U. S. Bureau of Markets, covering 27 points, large and small, as follows: Cattle, 2,350,518, compared to 1,897,120 for September, 1917; hogs, 1,692,836, compared to 1,155,236 a year ago; sheep, 2,549,353, compared to 1,889,602 a year ago.

Official reports from seven leading markets

for September show receipts of cattle totaling about 340,000 head greater than a year ago. Hog marketing at these seven points was nearly 500,000 head more than last year. Sheep and lamb receipts were about 800,000 head greater than last year.

For the nine months ending with September cattle receipts at seven principal points were about 1,510,000 head greater than for the same period of 1917. Hog marketing was 2,400,000 head more, and sheep and lamb receipts were 1,200,000 more.

The comparison of the official figures on receipts at seven markets for September is as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	388,790	45,048	397,693	667,660
Kansas City	415,897	60,862	211,205	274,818
Omaha	244,538	*	147,408	769,395
St. Louis	191,201	*	175,995	58,187
St. Joseph	84,526	9,697	130,192	108,900
Sioux City	83,969	4,068	109,540	66,013
St. Paul	162,335	20,877	57,877	123,458

Th. Sept., '18. 1,571,556 140,552 1,229,997 2,068,431  
Th. Sept., '17. 1,232,633 104,967 760,315 1,257,187

Receipts for nine months ending September, 1918:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,589,275	525,472	6,039,898	2,958,361
Kansas City	1,978,335	202,375	2,218,524	1,173,796
Omaha	1,406,191	*	2,606,086	2,417,573
St. Louis	1,047,764	*	2,295,162	406,867
St. Joseph	546,276	50,830	1,592,016	632,206
Sioux City	545,231	24,770	1,923,249	261,818
St. Paul	699,347	212,351	1,312,043	235,472

Th. 9 mos., '18. 8,812,419 1,015,798 18,067,486 8,026,116

Th. 9 mos., '17. 7,302,941 849,540 15,029,585 6,835,553

Receipts for nine months ending September, 1918:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	292,796	40,902	373,314	421,245
Kansas City	185,288	39,800	144,301	121,334
Omaha	124,515	*	95,971	181,987
St. Louis	133,572	*	116,626	51,902
St. Joseph	54,094	8,019	109,952	56,567
Sioux City	39,964	3,746	72,553	26,727
St. Paul	26,619	16,725	37,460	31,875

Th. Sept., '18. 856,848 100,192 850,177 901,617

Th. Sept., '17. 668,096 87,034 599,789 452,601

Receipts for nine months ending September, 1918:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,944,909	504,293	5,133,627	2,275,190
Kansas City	1,083,931	191,735	1,805,566	685,595
Omaha	841,295	*	1,863,518	1,101,039
St. Louis	797,059	*	1,531,260	351,664
St. Joseph	344,814	41,414	1,388,965	443,048
Sioux City	255,512	22,423	1,116,495	112,056
St. Paul	219,466	180,612	787,810	73,211

Th. 9 mos., '18. 5,486,986 940,477 13,627,241 5,042,403

Th. 9 mos., '17. 4,660,823 776,364 11,686,594 4,650,579

\*Calves not separately reported.

—  
*This is no time for slacking up. The fellow who stopped to look back over his shoulder lost the race! Buy Bonds!*

**Don't YOU Quit! Buy Bonds and THEY'LL Quit!**

**Put the 4th Liberty Loan "Over the Top" in Spite of Peace Talk!**

## MEAT SCARCITY RESULTS FROM PRICE FIXING

### Effect of Government Attempt at Control in Australia

(Special Correspondence of

Brisbane, Queensland, Aug. 29, 1918.

When I wrote last some considerable commotion was going on regarding the action of the Commonwealth Government in fixing the wholesale prices, and subsequently the retail values for meat for home consumption. The high prices of meat in States other than Queensland, where most of the cattle are raised, had caused much discontent for many months, and the National Government was stung into action at last in an attempt to regulate prices.

It first submitted the matter to a commission, which held an investigation and took evidence in various States. The stock-owners, needless to state, were very much averse to the step proposed, as it was contended that the high prices of meat were the reflex of the previous bad seasons and the general shortage of stock, and in a sense to the high world's parity and demand for meat in all countries.

Australians had been in the habit of getting their meat so cheap in the past that the new conditions gave rise to a great deal of discontent, more especially as the workers, who are the largest consumers, refused to modify their consumption of meat, declaring that a large meat diet is needed to sustain men doing hard physical labor.

I pointed out that one possible outcome of the action of the National Government would be to prevent meat going from Queensland to the States where there is a scarcity, because the scale of payment arranged offered no inducement to owners to send their cattle forward. This scale was based on 4s. per 100 lbs. in Queensland, and rising by 4s. per 100 lbs. in each State as one moved from Queensland. If a man could obtain the same price near his holding as he could get after making allowances for traveling and risks of losses in transit, he was not likely to send his stock to be sold in a distant market.

#### Result of the Government's Action.

This prediction proved to be correct, because the first immediate result of the new arrangement was to cause a shortage of stock in the markets of the principal cities of the other States. Some of this may have been due to cattle not coming forward from Queensland, but some of it was also due to a number of owners of stock in the States affected not sending their usual consignments into the markets, as they were anxious to see how the new arrangement would work before risking any losses in the sales.

The result was the same, however. Prices immediately took a huge jump, and what was intended to steady prices or to bring down stock values really had the opposite effect.

As the retail prices were fixed, it followed that there was a great deal of commotion in the meat trade. In other words, the anxiety that was felt by the stockowners in the first place became the anxiety of the wholesale and retail butchers in the second. The wholesalers could not afford to sell to the retailers at prices which would enable the latter to sell at the proclaimed prices, and in the end some of the retailers had to

The National Provisioner.)

close, and many districts were without meat at all.

Some indication of the situation may be understood when I say that cattle sold in Sydney at prices which approximated 9d. per lb. on the hoof. As retail beef was listed at under that price for some lines, there must of course have been great loss to those who purchased.

The National Government found itself in a dilemma, as might easily be understood. It sought to get away from the difficulty by taking advantage of certain supplies of meat in cold stores. Of course, if the position continued acute this could only be a temporary expedient, inasmuch as the supplies available would only last for a comparatively short time, and then the Government would have to fall back on the supplies of live cattle.

The matter is still in an incomplete stage. It is impossible to say what will be the outcome of the shortage of meat; but it is manifest that there is a great deal of discontent, both on the part of the consumers and the stockowners, and the National Government is much in the position of the old man with the ass who sought to please every one.

At present the Government is releasing only sufficient meat to make up the shortage in normal supplies. Meanwhile, it is possible that the supplies of cattle will recover most if not all of their former volume as stockowners get more confidence in the markets. But at the same time the whole proceedings are apparently taken without regard to the world's shortage of meat, and are bound to end in a lot of political trouble for the Australian Government, which must depend on producers for its support. It is contended with a good show of reason that the shortage of cattle is more likely to be overcome by giving every encouragement to producers to raise more stock, instead of interfering with the industry by price-fixing and restrictions.

#### Trouble With the Labor Unions.

A disgraceful proceeding occurred a few days ago at the Gladstone meat works, where a strike took place in consequence of the management losing patience with the tyranny of the union. Previously the company had conceded most of the demands, in order to get the work done and to prevent a stoppage. But these encroachments reached a limit. The men left the works and some carcasses were left on the floors, and had to be placed in the boiling pots, hides and all, while the offal, fertilizer and tallow works were left unattended except for the engineers and clerical staffs.

The trouble originated in some ridiculous union claims for the employment of tally men, and when the management demurred a "slow strike" was declared, so that one-fourth the number of carcasses were loaded in a given time. What makes this action the more condemnatory is that it is only with difficulty that oversea vessels can be got to carry meat, and the action of the men seriously delayed the departure of the vessel, which was engaged in war work.

A somewhat similar incident occurred at the Darwin, North Australia, works some months ago. The management there had been giving in to the men on the occasion of their frequent demands, but at last closed down the works. The men then came to their senses. It must be remembered that these men are working under very high awards, and that there is no excuse for new demands.

#### Meat Packing Activity in Australia.

The meat works in all parts of Queensland, except for the stoppage due to strikes, have been fairly continuous in their operations; but owing to want of overseas freight space the factories had to be closed down several times, as the storage space is not sufficient to enable the works to continue for any length of time without relief. The number of cattle offering has been smaller than the average of the last few years, but as a compensation the quality has been much better, and the total weight of beef for export will probably not be so much below the average.

In this connection an interesting press controversy has been proceeding regarding the weight of the heaviest bullock slaughtered in Australia. A number of cases have been quoted of bullocks that went over 3,000 lbs., but one authority has produced a record to show a case where a bullock went 3,786 lbs.

The quantity of mutton treated for export in all parts of Australia shows a considerable reduction on past years. This is due to the high prices of wool and the desire of owners to hold their sheep for breeding. Some canning is being done, but mainly the meat and mutton treated are frozen. Chilled beef is not sent from Australia.

In Queensland last season 432,000 head of cattle and 253,000 sheep were treated for export. This season the number will reach about 290,000 head of cattle and less than 100,000 sheep.

#### WEIGHT LIMIT ON BEEF ABOLISHED.

Beef purchases in this country for the army, navy, Marine Corps, and the fighting forces of the Allies hereafter will be on a basis of quality, irrespective of weight. This agreement, which will supersede the present method of purchasing beef on basis of weight, was reached at a conference on Friday between Food Administrator Hoover, Secretaries Daniels and Houston, and representatives of the quartermaster general of the army and the paymaster general of the navy.

The arrangement, a statement by the Food Administration said, "will protect the fighting forces in the matter of quality of meats and at the same time will bring about a better balanced condition in the livestock industry." It is the result of protests, both by packers and livestock producers, against the arbitrary weight limits insisted upon, which left the market bare of heavy beef, while good light beef went begging.

#### NO WAR TAX ON TRADE EXCHANGES.

In considering the new war revenue measure passed by the House at Washington, the Senate Committee this week made numerous revisions in the tax schedules. One of them was to strike out the 20 per cent tax on dues of boards of trade, produce exchanges, etc. The section was eliminated entirely.

Buy Bonds to Feed our Fighters!

## PACKERS FEAR GREATER COST TO CONSUMERS

### Result of Hog Price Basis Demanded by Livestock Producers

A conference was held last Friday at Washington between the Food Administration, representatives of five big packers and of some forty smaller firms to discuss the stabilization of the price of hogs upon the plan presented by the livestock producers' committee. All of the packers opposed the plan vigorously, but finally agreed to support the Administration by doing their best to maintain the minimum of \$15.50 per hundred for average droves over the heavy packing season, the average not to include the usually excluded cripples, boars, stags, little pigs and old sows. It is considered that these represent a small per cent in any event.

The packers also agreed to maintain the October price, but to make it more workable it was placed upon the basis of \$18 average minimum, and it is claimed that it will work out at the figure proposed by the producers of about \$18.50 for the whole month on droves defined as above. The packers also agreed to use their best endeavors to prevent fluctuations of more than 50 cents per hundred in any one week.

The packers will ask, however, that other joint meetings be held between producers' and packers' committees before fixing the policy for November and for future months. They are willing to "go the limit" to assist the Government, a spirit which has been amply evidenced by them in all their conduct. But they fear it may be difficult to meet the requests of the Government and the constantly increasing demands of producers in the face of existing conditions. The producer is practically guaranteed his profit, but the outcome for the packer is considered very problematical. The 10 to 1 corn ratio was always considered ample in figuring hog prices, and an attempt to adhere rigidly to a 13 to 1 ratio is looked upon with misgiving, both by small and large packers.

The attitude of the producers and the reply of Food Administrator Hoover were set forth in full in the last issue of *The National Provisioner*. The following is the full text of the packers' views as to carrying out the producers' plan of stabilizing the price of hogs. The letter is signed by some forty packing firms, in addition to five large packers, and was given publicity by the Food Administration, in order that the packers' views might be widely known. The packers' letter reads:

#### Views of Large and Small Packers.

United States Food Administration, Meat Division, Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Complying with your instructions and bearing in mind the utmost importance of encouraging the long view in production of hogs and the necessity of providing supplies for our Army, our Navy, the Allies and our civil population, we have given very serious consideration to the producers' plan of stabilizing the price of live hogs per cwt. at Chicago on a basis of about 13 times the price of one bushel of corn, the average price

per bushel of corn to be fixed on a basis of the previous five months' average farm values or the price at shipping points in certain states.

It is the opinion of all the packers in attendance at this meeting that this plan may not prove workable. This basis fixes what might prove an unduly high price on hogs at the starting of the packing season and provides for a gradual reduction in prices, and on a normal descending corn market would result in the lowest prices probably being arrived at in the spring of the year, whereas the ordinary course of the market is the reverse.

This plan may result in the warehouses being filled up with high-priced products, even though the Allied orders are very considerably increased, as the Allied requirements only take certain cuts produced from certain weight choice hogs, and the Allied orders do not provide an outlet for the cuts of all kinds of hogs.

We feel that the establishing of the 13-to-1 basis may result in higher prices to the consumer. Even though it protects the production, and in the long run the consumer, it carries a possibility at least, if not a probability, of decreased domestic consumption.

It is our wish in every possible way to co-operate with the Food Administration, and in presenting the following suggestions, we wish to again emphasize that we have made them bearing in mind the statements made this morning to us by the Food Administration, and the importance of working out some plan whereby the swine raiser can receive reasonable assurance against undue losses and undue fluctuations of the markets:

1. We will use our best efforts to maintain a minimum price of 15½c. for average droves (average droves not to include rough packers, pigs 130 lbs. and down, stags, boars and thin sows) during the heavy packing season, and in order to stabilize the market will endeavor to hold the usually sharp decline to a gradual change. We agree that for the month of October a minimum average price of 18c. for average droves as above be established; that before November policies be determined at a further meeting to be held by the Packers' Committee, together with the Producers' Committee, the Food Administration, and the Army and Navy representatives, when the de facto situation can be again canvassed. We anticipate very large receipts of hogs and also that the packing houses of the United States will be taxed to their utmost capacity to take care of the receipts, and that it will be a hardship and very difficult to maintain the prices suggested, let alone trying to maintain higher ones.

2. To the best of our ability we will avoid having fluctuations any one week to exceed 50c. per hundred pounds.

3. That the Packers' Executive Committee be consulted before allotment prices are made, and that in arriving at prices for export meats due consideration be given the cost of the selection of hogs which go into these cuts, and that they be figured at the starting prices for the hogs at a proper differential based upon the average cost of the droves, and that prices for allotments be figured out to provide a reasonable profit on the above basis. Also that a readjustment be made immediately on maximum prices on smoked meats and lard to a reasonable basis.

4. It is further recommended that the Food Administration in fixing the prices for the October allotment of the Allied Buying Commission purchases, give due consideration to the actual cost of the hogs from

which the product for the October allotment is made.

(Signed.)

J. W. Rath, the Rath Packing Co., Waterloo, Iowa.

Isaac Powers, Home Packing & Ice Co., Terre Haute, Ind.

Wm. Diesing, the Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago.

T. Henry Foster, vice-president, John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Iowa.

Frank J. Sullivan, president, Sullivan Packing Co., Detroit, Mich.

George A. Hormel, president, George A. Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn.

T. W. Taliaferro, vice-president, Hammond, Standish & Co., Detroit, Mich.

F. T. Fuller, president, Iowa Packing Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

John A. Bunnell, Hateley Brothers Co., Chicago.

C. G. Newcomb, the Lake Erie Provision Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Wm. G. Agar, representing Frye & Company, Seattle, Wash.

F. Guggenheim, Guggenheim Brothers, Chicago.

Charles H. Knight, Louisville Provision Co., Louisville, Ky.

Edward Morris, Jr., Morris & Co., Chicago.

James G. Cownie, Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

James S. Agar, John Agar Company, Chicago.

L. F. Swift, Swift & Co., Chicago.

G. C. Shepard, the Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago.

M. C. Campbell, Thos. Ruddy Packing Co., Kansas City, Kansas.

Lyman J. Craig, Parker Webb & Co., Detroit, Mich.

P. A. Jacobson, Inter-State Packing Co., Winona, Minn.

Ralph W. E. Decker, Jacob E. Decker & Sons, Mason City, Iowa.

Charles Rohe, Rohe & Brother, New York.

D. C. Robertson, Miller & Hart, Chicago.

E. C. Merritt, vice-president and general manager, Indianapolis Abattoir Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

O. P. Lamle, Columbus Packing Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Albert M. Schenk, F. Schenk & Sons Co., Wheeling, W. Va.

Fred Krey, Krey Packing Co., St. Louis.

Gustav Bischoff, St. Louis Independent Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

E. L. Flippin, president, Armstrong Packing Co., Dallas, Texas.

F. W. Waddell, Armour & Co., Chicago.

S. T. Nash, president, the Cleveland Provision Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

J. A. Hawkinson, Wilson & Co., Chicago.

E. A. Cudahy, the Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago.

F. Edson White, Armour & Co., Chicago.

L. H. Freeman, Boyd Lunham & Co., Chicago.

M. Mannheimer, Evansville Packing Co., Evansville, Ind.

John M. Shaw, Kingan & Co., Indianapolis.

Nathan Straus, Nathan Straus, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.

#### PRODUCE EXCHANGE LOAN RALLY.

A rousing Liberty Loan rally on the big floor of the New York Produce Exchange Wednesday afternoon netted \$6,340,600 towards the Exchange's quota of \$15,000,000. Previous to the meeting the Exchange had raised \$3,434,900, making its total \$6,775,500. The subscription list was headed by Procter & Gamble with a pledge of \$1,000,000, and James T. Powers, the comedian, was kept busy receiving the avalanche of orders.

**Save Your Sympathy for Our Soldiers!**

**They Are Fighting for You! Are You Buying Bonds to Back Them?**

## PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

### OF INTEREST TO SMALL PACKERS.

Pointers on packinghouse equipment and operation, particularly applying to small packing plants, will be discussed and illustrated on this page from time to time as these questions come up. In some cases drawings will be used to illustrate the points made. If you have any doubts or troubles of this kind, write to The National Provisioner about them.

### POINTS ON COOKING HAMS.

The following inquiry comes from a Western subscriber who does not sign his name:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you kindly give the following information in your "Practical Points for the Trade" column: Time required and temperature for boiling hams (bone in, boneless hams and boneless shoulders, also respective shrinkages. If available, please give figures for boiling with press containers, and without any containers?

The time required to boil hams, etc., properly depends upon the size of the piece, varying from four to six hours, at a temperature not exceeding 180 deg. F. or lower than 165 deg. F., excepting at the start, when the water should be under 85 deg. F. and slowly raised to the desired temperature.

Meats in metal containers tightly compressed take longer to boil. "Boiling" in this connection, however, is a misnomer. The water should never reach boiling point.

Hams not boned will shrink 10 to 15 per cent., and boned 15 to 30 per cent. and over, depending on whether the fat is or not partially or wholly removed, the skin left on or removed, etc. Shoulders shrink the maximum amount, as a rule, skinned hams running up close thereto. Meats of this kind should be left in the water in which cooked until cool and then placed in the cooler.

*Is your establishment in the 100 per cent class? Some got there the first day. How about you?*

### TO MAKE TESTS OF ANIMAL OILS.

A reader in the West writes for information as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

What is the best way to make a cold test of neatsfoot and other animal oils?

A test on neatsfoot oil shows that to secure a 35 degree cold test oil the stock should be pressed at around 42 degrees; that means stock and room at about that temperature. Then to secure a 30 degree cold test product, chill the 35 degree oil and press at 35 degrees, stock and room. Neatsfoot oil stock for this purpose must be of good quality and thoroughly dry; that is, all moisture completely evaporated.

In a lard oil test the temperature of stock was 46 degrees Fahr.; that of the press room was 60 degrees Fahr. The stock yielded 46 per cent stearine and 54 per cent of oil, which latter stood a cold test of 47 degrees. Another test, with the temperature of the stock at 44 degrees Fahr. and that of the press room at 64 degrees Fahr., the oil stood a cold test of 46 degrees Fahr. The percentage of stearine in this instance was 48.50 and that of oil 51.50. Still another test with the stock at 44 degrees Fahr. and the press room at 52 degrees Fahr. produced an oil which stood a 42 degrees Fahr. test.

To make colder degree oils the temperature of the stock and the press room must be lowered accordingly.

### MEAT IN REFRIGERATOR CARS.

Suggestions as to handling meats and meat products shipped in refrigerator cars so as to avoid condemnations for bad condition are given in a notice to federal meat inspectors as follows:

Referring to the article in Service and Regulatory Announcements of August, 1916, under the caption "Cars Used in Transporting Meat and Products," the following suggestions are offered to proprietors and operators of official establishments in connection with the shipment of meat and meat food products in refrigerator cars, compliance with

which will result in a reduction in the amount of product condemned for unsoundness upon reinspection at destination:

1. Cars should be iced a sufficient period of time before loading so that they will be thoroughly chilled at the time the meat and products are placed therein.

2. In loading cars the packages should be placed in such a manner as to permit circulation of air, as proper refrigeration is materially interfered with when they are placed close together.

3. Consideration should be given the fact that products such as fresh sausage, brains, neck bones, pigs' feet spare ribs, tails, livers, and other edible offal are much more perishable than cured meats, smoked sausage, lard, etc., and arrangements should be made to place these more perishable articles at the bottom and ends of the cars where the temperature is lowest, in order to prevent spoilage and conserve them for food purposes.

### PURITY OF SPICES INVESTIGATED.

For the past two or three weeks inspectors of the factory squad of the New York City Bureau of Food and Drugs have been making a survey to determine the quality of the various spices used throughout the city by sausage manufacturers. In all 44 samples were taken of the following: pepper, paprika, coriander, allspice, cloves, ginger, cinnamon, cayenne, nutmeg, mace, majoram, cardamom, turmeric. Of these 44 samples, 34 were found to conform with the standards established by the United States Department of Agriculture. Of the remaining 10, slight variations from these standards were found, but were hardly large enough to warrant prosecution for intentional adulteration.

"The survey consequently indicates that the quality of the various spices on the market in the city is uniformly good," says the official notice of the Health Department.

*We have spent over \$500,000,000 to clothe our soldiers. Every subscriber to the Liberty Loan has had a part in this care of the Americans who are fighting in France.*

## WASTE PRODUCTS

### A LESSON IN THRIFT AT THE CHEMICAL EXPOSITION

One thing that impressed those who attended the Fourth National Exposition of Chemical industries, was America's new industry of Reclaiming Waste Products and altho one of our infant industries, nevertheless it has already grown to enormous importance and already yields handsomely in profits.

The lesson of Thrift in America is being well taught and as well learned. Thrift does not stop in the purchase of War Savings Stamps and Liberty Bonds, but is being well extended to the saving of waste products—the production of numerous chemicals previously imported almost entirely from Germany.

Swenson Evaporators are playing an important part in this new industry and Swenson Service is always ready to co-operate in the development of some new process. Swenson Experience dates back further than that of any other evaporator firm in the United States and from the mere fact that over half of our orders are repeat orders, concedes Swenson Conservatism.

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THE  
**NATIONAL PROVISIONER**  
 New York and  
 Chicago  
 Official Organ American Meat Packers'  
 Association

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**WHY THE LOAN MUST BE MET**

The Fourth Liberty Loan campaign ends next Saturday. But one week more remains to meet the mark set by our Government as the measure of our support of the boys Over There! There are some things that need to be remembered in connection with the raising of this money.

We have nearly if not quite two million men on the other side today, and a million or two more headed in that direction. Thousands of these men are wounded and ill, and need the best care we can give them. All of these millions need food, clothing and supplies to carry them through a severe winter which is rapidly approaching. Whether they are fighting or not, they must be cared for.

Don't let premature peace talk mislead you. Let's have no more of that "out of the trenches by Christmas" propaganda; it cost lives before, and it will cost lives again. Even if peace should be declared next week, those millions of our boys could not be demobilized for many months, certainly not

until after the coming winter is over. Did you ever think of that?

Laying aside the question of armistice or peace, this Fourth Liberty Loan is necessary to the support of our forces in the field. Much of the money represented by this loan has already been spent for our boys' needs; all of it has been pledged by contracts already awarded for food, supplies, etc. The six billions asked for by the Government is not something to be spent in the future; it is for immediate needs and the payment of debts already incurred.

You may have bought your little bond, or your little bunch of bonds. That's not enough. It isn't a question now of buying bonds; it's a matter of buying MORE BONDS!

If you want our boys in the field and in camp to suffer for proper food and clothing and equipment this winter, then don't buy more Fourth Liberty Bonds! If you want the war to stop before we have won what we set out to win, then don't buy more Fourth Liberty Bonds! If you want hostilities unduly prolonged, then don't buy more Fourth Liberty Bonds! If you prefer a new overcoat, or a few more gallons of gasoline for joy-riding, to the comfort and welfare of the boys who are fighting for you, then don't buy more Fourth Liberty Bonds!

But if you want right and justice to triumph, and if you want the war over as soon as possible, and if you want every boy back safe that it is possible to bring back, then buy more bonds this week, and buy them till you think you are busted! No half-way measures! Buy till it hurts—unless you want the boys to do all the suffering!

**TO CHECK THE RETURN EVIL**

The War Industries Board urges the elimination of the unnecessary return of merchandise from merchants to wholesalers and manufacturers. It results in double transportation of goods to and from the purchaser, and is a needless and wasteful use of shipping space when the transportation facilities of the country must be conserved that the movement of troops, supplies, munitions and shipping materials may be unhampered. The Conservation Division of the War Industries Board has issued a special appeal to retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers in every industry and trade to co-operate with each other for the elimination of all unjustifiable returns of merchandise.

This request is not intended to interfere with the return of merchandise when there has been an error on the part of the seller as to price, style or quality, misinterpretation of order, unauthorized substitution, or when merchandise is inferior or not up to sample. When goods are delivered "as bought," however, they should not be returned to the

seller. If merchandise is to be returned because of substitution or error of any kind, notice should be given by the purchaser within ten days after the receipt of the goods that return is intended. Ample time should, of course, be allowed for explanation of the suggested adjustment.

Salesmen should make "definite" sales only. In their travels, furthermore, they can be of particular assistance by enlisting the co-operation of their customers for careful selection and purchase of merchandise so that returns will be unnecessary. Whole-hearted compliance with this request in the spirit of husbanding our resources and eliminating waste of transportation, materials, and labor will be a substantial contribution by the merchants and manufacturers of the country to our general welfare and the success of the war programme.

**IT DOESN'T STEM TO WORK**

The handy habit of politicians, of using the meat packing industry as a ladder upon which to climb into office, doesn't seem to work as well as formerly. Perhaps abuse of the meat trade no longer pleases the public ear; possibly that sort of mud-throwing is going out of fashion. At any rate, it has failed its would-be beneficiaries in the present campaign season.

Comment has been made upon the defeat by his own party of Francis J. Heney of California, who ran for governor on the strength of his recent "investigation" of the meat packers. Another virulent enemy of the packing industry, Congressman Borland of Missouri, was also defeated in his own party primaries. George L. Record, the New Jersey radical, tried for the United States Senate on an anti-packer platform, and was snowed under. In none of these instances could any charge of packer influence be laid, since the constituencies were not open to such influence, even if packers had taken time to bother with such things.

There are some occupants of office, and would-be occupants, who still hope to pull through in November by using abuse of the meat trade as a bait for votes. If these straws indicate the direction of the wind, they have a cheerless prospect ahead.

**OBJECT TO INSPECTION**

A number of retail meat dealers at Salt Lake City, Utah, have protested to the city commission of that city against the proposed ordinance requiring that all meat placed on sale there must come from an inspected slaughter house, and that all meat sold must come up to Government standard. This sort of protest is less common than formerly. Butchers are recognizing that sanitary meat control comes ahead of convenience. The country meat peddler and the back yard slaughterer are out of date.

## TRADE GLEANINGS

The Plains Packing Co., Amarillo, Kan., has been incorporated under the laws of the state of Texas.

The Gunsberg Packing Co., Detroit, Mich., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000.

The warehouse of the North Augusta Ware & Fertilizer Co., at North Augusta, S. C. Loss \$15,000.

The plant of the Independent Packing Co., at Tulsa, Okla., which was recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt.

Great Lakes Sheep & Wool Co., Dover, Del., to deal in sheep and other live stock, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000.

Contract has been let by Swift and Company for the erection of a salad-oil plant at Charlotte, N. C., of reinforced concrete construction.

The Dahmke Boneless Beef Co., Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 by Victor E. Brown, Thora McQuiston and Max Sonnenschein.

The San Antonio Packing Co., San Antonio, Fla., has been incorporated with M. F. Lathers as president; J. A. Barthle, vice-president, and J. A. Stevens, secretary and treasurer.

The Beaumont Packing Co., Beaumont, Tex., has been organized and will be managed by J. M. Shand and A. F. Bell, both of Chi-

cago, Ill. A new packinghouse and sausage factory will be erected.

Contract has been let by the Magic Keller Soap Works, Louisville, Ky., which company recently increased its capital stock from \$300,000 to \$500,000, for improvements and additions to cost \$200,000.

The Fort Mill Gin Co., Fort Mill, S. C., organized with a capital stock of \$20,000, has acquired an established cotton gin and will operate. It is reported that the erection of a cottonseed oil mill is contemplated.

The Western Michigan Wholesale Meat Dealers & Drovers' Association, Grand Rapids, Mich., has been organized, with Robert Jebb, of Grand Rapids, as president; Frank Randall, Cedar Springs, first vice-president; Bernard Spoelstra, of Ross, second vice-president; Peter J. Roon, Hudsonville, secretary, and John Snyder, of Byron Center, Mich., treasurer.

### FERTILIZER PROFITS LARGE.

A substantial increase in earnings during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, was reported by the International Agricultural Corporation in its annual report. Gross profits were \$4,504,583 contrasted with \$2,851,408 the preceding year, while there was a surplus, after all charges, of \$1,044,933, the equivalent of \$8 a share on \$13,055,500 preferred stock, compared with \$3.57 a share earned in the 1917 fiscal year. The amount reserved for taxes last year was \$900,000, an increase of \$150,000.

### JULY OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT.

Official Government reports of the output of oleomargarine for the month of July, as shown by revenue stamp sales, indicate that the production for that month was 288,028 pounds colored and 17,865,056 pounds uncolored, or a total of 18,153,084 pounds. This was over 1½ million pounds more than for the preceding month, and nearly 1½ million pounds more than the same month last year. The past year and a half has seen the greatest production in the history of the industry. Official Government figures, based on stamp sales, showing oleomargarine production in the United States for the past year, are:

	Pounds.
July, 1917	16,797,129
August	20,932,344
September	28,852,903
October	38,467,191
November	30,567,861
December	34,217,756
January, 1918	31,370,525
February	39,394,468
March	32,737,427
April	20,745,393
May	25,675,446
June	16,588,713
July	18,153,084

### CITY ABATTOIR AT ANNISTON, ALA.

The City of Anniston, Ala., has completed the construction of a municipal abattoir, and it was put in operation last week. All native meats sold in that city must be killed at this plant, where Government regulations will prevail under city inspection.

## JONES & LAMB CO., Baltimore, Md. MEAT PACKERS CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

PACKERS who buy our SPECIAL HAM PAPER for smoked meat wrapping and Lard Liners, get the GREATEST VALUE the market offers.

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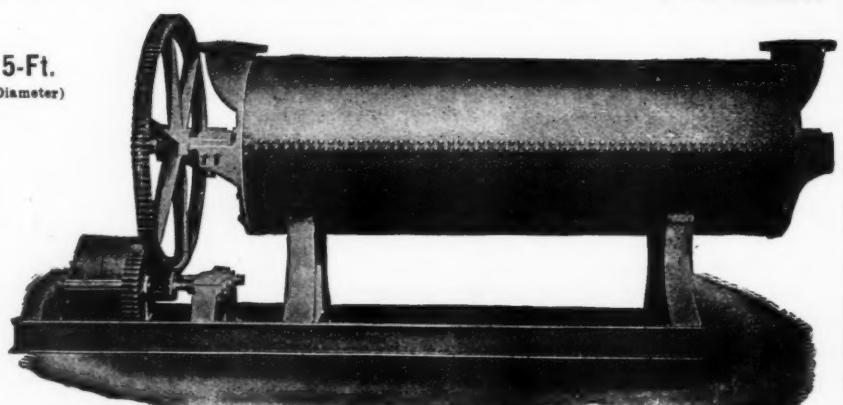
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Foot of Essex St., JERSEY CITY, N. J.



SMITH COMPOUND GEARED DRIVE

Reduces Horse Power to Operate and Insures an Easy Running Machine

# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

### Pork and Ribs Weak—Lard Steady—Hogs Irregular, Prices Decline — Movement Heavy.

The feature in the provision situation during the week has been the weakness from time to time in the pork and ribs markets, and declines of maximum amounts in these articles on several days. Recoveries were irregular, however, so that the net decline for the week was not so pronounced as might otherwise have been the case. Lard was comparatively firm most of the time, and showed but little change during the week.

A feature which had a good deal of bearing on the market was the movement of hogs and the question as to the hog price. The recommendation of the Hog Committee of \$18.50 per 100 lbs. was not generally approved by the packers' committee; this committee thought that the result of such a high price at the beginning of the season would be a large accumulation of product, and make the situation difficult to control. The market was influenced from day to day by these conflicting conditions, and prices were easily influenced also by the war reports, and the progress on the west front. The development of the peace proposition also lent considerable weakness on several days, but the peace propaganda was looked upon as being simply a campaign for effect, and not likely to lead to immediate peace.

The recommendation of the Hog Committee at Washington was that the price of hogs should be fixed from month to month, on the basis of the price of corn on the farm for the five preceding months, in the eight leading hog states. These states were finally decided upon as being Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota and Minnesota. Prices will be arrived at on the average cost of corn on the farm, or rather at the railroad station, and this will be used as the basis for measuring the price of the average packers' herds at Chicago. The proposition of 13 to 1 is about in line with the prices which prevailed prior to

the war, on the basis of the Government report of prices on the farm, in these leading states, and the average price of packers' droves in Chicago. There may be some difficulty, taking one month with another, in maintaining this level, particularly at the beginning of the season. The claim of the packers is that the high price of hogs, based on the price of corn which has prevailed during the past four months will mean such a high price for hogs that there will be a tremendous movement, and that this will swamp the entire market. The fact that corn has broken so heavily, and that the movement of the new crop of corn will be on the market within a short time, and probably maintain moderately low prices compared with the very high prices of the summer and early fall, will mean a steady decline in the price of hogs, and the farmers, seeing this condition, will naturally hasten the movement of hogs forward just as fast as transportation conditions can take care of them. Such a movement would be more than the market could control, and possibly more than the Government orders would be able to handle.

In connection with this, a statement was credited to the Food Administration that the Government orders would take care of fully 50 per cent of the maximum movement of hogs, so that the country would only have to take care of the balance of the supply. The export program would certainly call for a very large demand for product of all kinds, and with the increase in the program compared with last year, conditions would certainly be such as to take care of an immense increase over a year ago. Allied requirements for the coming year are placed at 2,600,000 tons of meats and fats compared with 1,550,000 tons last year, an increase of 1,050,000 tons. This total quantity of 5,824,000,000 lbs. will certainly take care of an immense supply of foods and fats:

The Official Statement, the monthly publication of the Food Administration, covering the completed plans and regulations for the month, gives very interesting statistics as to the meat and provision situation. These statistics on pork supplies, for two months this year, beginning with July and ending with September 1, show the following results:

	July, '18.	Aug., '18.	July, '17.	Aug., '17.	July, '16.	Aug., '16.
Inspected slaughter	2,940,491	2,283,083	5,223,574	2,411,435	1,704,852	4,116,287
Average dressed weight	177.3	178.6	177.9	165.7	166.7	166.1
Inspected meats	521,349,054	407,758,624	929,107,678	390,574,779	294,198,828	683,775,607
Storage beginning of period	973,536,375	951,861,982	.....	785,750,200	818,936,180	.....
Storage end of period	951,861,982	824,706,741	.....	818,936,180	688,974,215	.....
<b>Exports:</b>						
Fresh pork:						
Allies	1,654,486	138,770	1,793,256	2,458,083	2,202,777	4,660,860
Neutrals	2,031	1,405	3,436	5,566	1,658	7,224
Canned pork:						
Allies	224,190	233,910	458,100	258,785	159,098	417,883
Neutrals	2,034	20,496	22,530	18,330	11,418	29,748
Pickled pork:						
Allies	4,354,444	2,928,834	7,283,278	1,367,393	2,762,216	4,129,609
Neutrals	322,444	104,120	426,564	37,987	54,260	92,247
Bacon:						
Allies	119,874,192	64,116,318	183,990,510	19,364,888	28,264,250	47,629,138
Neutrals	19,463	4,741,268*	4,760,731	97,461	46,425	143,886
Ham and shoulders:						
Allies	55,286,000	45,384,998	100,670,998	11,587,465	13,862,681	25,450,146
Neutrals	82,812	481,639*	514,451	205,067	189,823	394,890
Lard:						
Allies	67,881,574	48,924,409	116,605,983	7,968,231	20,378,888	28,347,139
Neutrals	961,687	2,996,249*	3,057,936	1,395,470	3,173,838	4,569,308
<b>Prices:</b>						
Hogs (e.wt.)	17.625	18.98	18.303	15.175	16.00	16.097
Dressed hogs (lb.)	.255	.255	.255	.215	.215	.215
Bacon (lb.)	.387	.407	.397	.323	.321	.322
Lard (lb.)	.245	.263	.240	.197	.213	.205
Ham (lb.)	.803	.828	.813	.237	.241	.239

\*Russia included.

**BEEF.**—The local market is quiet and firm. Mess, \$35@36; packet, \$36@37; family, \$40@41; East India, \$58@59.

**LARD.**—The market is dull but easy, due to weakness in the West. Quoted: City, 26@26 1/4c.; Continental, \$28.75; South America, \$29.15; Brazilian kegs, \$30.15; compounds, \$23.50@23.75, nom.

**PORK.**—The market is weak with the break in the West. Quoted: Mess, \$42@43; clear, \$42@50, and family, \$53@55.

SEE PAGE 81 FOR LATER MARKETS

### PACKERS BUY MILLIONS IN BONDS.

Chicago stock yards and packing interests had made the following subscriptions to the Liberty Loan, according to reports of Edward F. Swift, chairman, up to last Thursday, October 8:

Swift & Co. employees.....	\$2,500,000
Armour & Co. employees.....	2,500,000
Wilson & Co. employees.....	1,000,000
Morris & Co. employees.....	1,000,000
Cudahy Packing Co. and employees..	250,000
Libby, McNeill & Libby employees..	340,000
Union S. Y. & T. Co. and employees.	500,000
Live stock com. men, Un. Stk. Yds.	600,000
Live stock traders, Union Stk. Yds.	250,000
Horse and mule dealers, Un. Sk. Yd.	100,000
Miller & Hart and employees.....	75,000
Independent Packing Co.....	100,000
William Davies Co., Ltd.....	37,500
John Agar Co.....	37,500
John Agar Co. employees.....	12,500
Louis Pfaelzer & Sons.....	30,000
Western Packing & Provision Co...	30,000
A. M. Adler & Co.....	10,000
John F. Jelke & Co.....	250,000
Oppenheimer Casing Co.....	90,000
Buehler Bros.....	2,000
J. R. Biersdorff & Bros.....	5,000
Edward Tilden & Co.....	10,000
Illinois S'kd. Meat Co. and employees	15,000
J. S. Hoffman Co. and employees....	40,000
Baker Packing Co. and employees....	7,500
Standard Casing Co.....	400

Total ..... \$9,892,400

The quota which is to be raised at the Chicago yards is \$11,000,000. It will be seen how splendidly Packingtown is going "over the top," with the campaign not yet half over when this sum was raised.

The total subscriptions of stock yards and packing interests, including plants in other cities, reported up to October 8, are:

Swift & Co. and employees.....	\$5,000,000
Armour & Co. and employees.....	5,000,000
Cudahy Packing Co. and employees	1,000,000
Wilson & Co. and employees.....	2,000,000
Morris & Co. and employees.....	2,000,000
John F. Jelke Co.....	400,000
Oppenheimer Casing Co.....	100,000

Total ..... \$15,500,000

### MEAT INSPECTION CHANGES.

Recent changes in the federal meat inspection service are reported as follows:

**Meat Inspection Inaugurated.**—Liberty Provision Co., 221 Cuyler avenue, Trenton, N. J. The D. E. Wood Butter Co., Evansville, Wis.

**Meat Inspection Withdrawn.**—Armour & Co., Quincy, Ill. J. V. Velozo, Fall River, Mass.

**Meat Inspection Temporarily Suspended.**—Morristown Packing Co., Morristown, Tenn. (conducts slaughtering). S. M. Holtsinger Co., Morristown, Tenn.

# A Dependable Soap

The Shortest Cut to Cleanliness

Every packing house and factory should stock its  
lavatories with

# Armour's

## Motorists' and Mechanics' Soap Paste

It quickly removes grease and dirt from the hands. It is an important item in every program of sanitation in every factory and packing plant that hands be thoroughly cleansed. There's time saved by its use to every employee—in the aggregate it spells many dollars to you.

Nothing like this Soap Paste on the market. The most stubborn grease stains disappear like magic when brought into contact with this peerless preparation.

*"For Every Soap Demand  
There's An Armour Brand"*

**ARMOUR AND COMPANY**

*Soap Department*

1355 W. 35th Street

Chicago



2628

# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—The market for tallow has continued very firm; there has been a steady and persistent demand, and all offerings have been absorbed. Sellers have been very firm in their asking prices, and unwilling to make any concessions, while the trade has been forced to pay old prices or advance where any transactions were reported. The demand for soap has continued good, and there has also been a persistent demand for glycerine. The situation in this respect has been such as to mean a continued demand from manufacturers, and this demand has taken the offerings off the market. The production of domestic tallow does not seem to be equal to the home demand for tallow and stearine. The absence, however, of any export possibilities, restricts business in this way, and there has been a good deal of agitation looking toward the possibility of increasing imports, either from the Far East or from South America. The transportation conditions, however, are such that this is extremely difficult, and possibly very little will be done. Reports have indicated, nevertheless, that there has been a great deal of tallow bought in South America for the Allies, and that quite large shipments will be made; this will supply, to a certain extent, the demand from the other side, but this does not help the situation locally. The movement of cattle continues large, and while the weights are somewhat disappointing, the production of tallow is on a good scale, and offerings are being steadily absorbed at full prices. Prime city tallow in the local market is quoted at 19c. loose, with city specials at 19½c. loose.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—This market has also continued very firm, with a fairly good demand for all production. The change in prices has not been very material, but offerings are held firmly, and where buyers have to have goods, they are obliged to meet the sellers' prices. The general position of the market continues firm, with little prospect of change in sight. Quotations.—Oleo, 24c., asked.

### SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS

**OLEO OIL.**—The market continues quiet and steady. Extras are quoted at 27½c., according to quality.

**PEANUT OIL.**—A fair inquiry for spot oil is reported and values are steady. Crude oil is firm and \$1.37 asked. Foreign oil is firmer at 8%@18½c. sellers' tanks. Edible spot in bbls. at 21½@22c.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—Trade remains small, but deliveries against old contracts are being steadily made. Prices are quoted, 20 cold test, \$3.20@3.25; 30 degrees at \$2.70@2.75, and prime, \$2.25@2.50.

**SOYA BEAN OIL.**—The market is steady with a fair spot demand. On the coast the tone was firmer, with sellers' tanks quoted

at 16½@16½c. Spot is quoted at 18½@18½c.

**CORN OIL.**—Demand for crude oil is quiet, but values are firmly held. An active demand for refined oil continues. Crude is quoted at 17½@18c. in bbls.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—The market is rather quiet all around, but prices are steady. Manila oil is quoted at 15½@16c. sellers' tanks f.o.b. the coast. Ceylon dom. 17½@17½c., and Cochin dom. bbls. 18½@18½c.

**PALM OIL.**—No change has been noted during the week in this market. Prime red, spot, —, nom.; Lagos, spot, nom.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 18@18½c., nom., in bbls.; Nigar, 50c., nom.

**GREASE.**—The market is strong, due to further strength in other greases. Yellow, 17@17½c.; bone, 17½@17½c.; house, 17@17½c.; brown, 16½@16½c.

### CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, October 10, 1918.—Latest quotations on chemical and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 to 76 per cent. caustic soda, 4½@4¾c.; lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 4½c. lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 5½@5½c. lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda, 3c. lb.; 58 per cent. carbonate soda, 2½@3½c. lb.; talc, 1½@1¾c. lb.; silex, \$15@20 per 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil in casks, none on spot, not quotable; Lagos palm oil in casks, none on spot, not quotable; yellow olive oil, nominal, \$4.50 gal.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 20@21c. lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 17½@18c. lb.; cottonseed oil, \$1.60 gal.; Soya bean oil, 18½@18½c. lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers' 5 per cent. acidity, \$1.68@1.70 gal.

Prime city tallow, special, 19½c. lb.; dynamite glycerine, 58@60c. lb.; saponified glycerine, 38@40c. lb.; crude soap glycerine, 35@37c. lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 58@59c. lbs.; prime packers' grease, 17½@17½c. lb.

### FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, October 10, 1918.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days	4.73
Cable transfers	4.76½
Demand sterling	4.75½
Commercial bills, sight	4.75½
Commercial, 60 days	4.72½
Commercial, 90 days	4.70½
Paris—	
Commercial, 60 days	5.53½
Commercial, sight	5.48½
Bankers' cables	5.47½
Bankers' checks	5.48½
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	43½
Commercial, 60 days	43½
Bankers' sight	44
Bankers' cables	44½
Copenhagen—	
Bankers' sight	27.70
Bankers' cables	28.00

**GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.**  
(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, October 10, 1918.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f.o.b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 29c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 29¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 28½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 28½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 28½c. Sweet Pickled: 8@10 lbs. ave., 30¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 30c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 29½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 29½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 29½c.

Skinned Hams—Green: 14@16 lbs. ave., 31½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 31½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 31½c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 31½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 31c. Sweet Pickled: 14@16 lbs. ave., 31½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 31½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 31½c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 31c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 29¾c.

Picnic Hams—Green: 4@6 lbs. ave., 22c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 20½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 19c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18½c. Sweet Pickled: 4@6 lbs. ave., 22½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 20¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 19c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18½c.

Clear Bellies—Green: 6@8 lbs. ave., 40c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 39c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 38c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 34½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 33½c. Sweet Pickled: 6@8 lbs. ave., 39½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 38½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 37½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 34c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 33c.

### PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Letter to the National Provisioner from H. C. Zauz.)

New York, October 10, 1918.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork, loins, 38-41c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 36c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 35c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 30c.; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs. ave., 37c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 37c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 36c.; 35c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 36c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 35c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 36c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 36c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 34c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 35½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 36c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 36c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 34c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 34c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 32c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 32c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 32c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 30c.; city steam lard, 26c. nom.; city dressed hogs, 29c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 36c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 35c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 34c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 33c.; skinned shoulders, 30c.; boneless butts, 36c.; Boston butts, 32c.; lean trimmings, 27c.; regular trimmings, 22c.; spareribs, 19c.; neck ribs, 8c.; kidneys, 10c.; tails, 16c.; snouts, 10c.; livers, 6@7c.; pig tongues, 19c.

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**New York City**

**REGULATE LARD SUBSTITUTE TRADE.**

Following the recent conference in Washington between Food Administration officials and representatives of the lard substitute trade, as reported by The National Provisioner some weeks ago, regulations were issued for the stabilization of the trade during the coming season. These regulations are given below.

Since the issuance of the regulations one amendment has been made, effective October 10, which gives Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah and Nevada a tierce price for lard substitute of 24 cents for lots of 5,000 lbs. or over, and 25½ cents for lesser lots. For New Mexico and Colorado it is 23½ cents for lots of 5,000 lbs. and over, and 24½ cents for lesser lots. Montana is also added to the list of States in section "C" in paragraph I of these regulations regarding the differential on lard substitute containing 40 per cent edible tallow.

The regulations, as amended, read:

I. As a part of the stabilization program recommended by the cottonseed producers and accepted by the United States Food Administration, and based on the price which will be paid for cottonseed under that program, the price of all basis prime crude cottonseed oil will be 17½ cents per pound, loose, f.o.b. tank car at point of production, in accordance with the agreement of oil refiners and lard-substitute manufacturers to move this year's crush to the best of their ability on that basis.

(a) The Food Administration will allow for refining and the manufacture of lard substitute a total gross margin of 5½ cents, so that the selling price of all lard substitute (except as hereinafter specified) delivered, tierce basis, will be 23 cents per pound in lots of 5,000 pounds or more. The prescribed differential on lots of less than 5,000 pounds

is 1½ cents per pound, so that the selling price for these smaller lots will be 24½ cents.

(b) Nothing in the above regulation fixing a differential of 1½ cents per pound between lots of 5,000 pounds or more and lots of less than 5,000 pounds, however, is to be construed as denying all distributors of lard substitute a maximum margin of 1½ cents to 2 cents per pound on sales of lard substitute, bulk (packages of 50 pounds or over), and 8 per cent to 10 per cent on sales of lard substitute in packages (less than 50 pounds), such maximum margins being inclusive of the 1½ cents differential.

(c) The differential on lard substitute containing 40 per cent edible tallow in the States of California, Washington, Oregon, Nevada and Montana will be ¾c. per pound below the standard brand lard substitute, basic price.

(d) A differential of 1 cent per pound will be effective on all sales in the States of New Mexico, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah and Nevada, tierce basis, delivered. A differential of ½ cent on all sales will be allowed in the states of New Mexico and Colorado. The increase in price is made to offset the average higher freight rates from the jobbing centers to points of consumption.

(e) Manufacturers who distribute in those sections of the West whose freight rates are so high as to justify more than the above prices may make written application to the Food Administration for permission to charge a higher margin on sales at specified points.

II. Package Differentials.—The following differentials apply to packages or case goods over and above the basic price as specified above:

Wooden boxes—Same as base.

Butter tubs, 50 or 55 lbs.—½c. above base.  
New wooden tubs, 60 or 90 lbs.—¼c. above base.

Kegs, 100, 110, 112 lbs.—¼c. above base.

Iron drums, 60 or 100 lbs.—½c. above base.

Tins, 45 or 50 lbs.—½c. above base.

Packages over 10 lbs. up to and including 20 lbs. net—1c. above base.

Packages over 5 lbs. up to and including 10 lbs. net—2c. above base.

Packages over 3 lbs. up to and including 5 lbs. net—2½c. above base.

Packages up to and including 3 lbs. net—3c. above base.

III. Returned Packages.—Lard substitute sold in drums containing approximately 340 pounds, provided said drums are to be returned to the manufacturer when emptied, shall be sold at ½c. per pound less than the basic price as above specified.

Allowance for other returned packages shall in no case exceed the value of a new package.

**IV. Proprietary Brands:**

(a) Any manufacturer distributing a proprietary or advertised brand shall make special application to the United States Food Administration, setting forth the name of such brand or brands, the size or sizes of the packages, the desired unit of sale, together with the price or prices that it is proposed to charge for the said brand or brands. The differential granted shall remain effective and binding until change is authorized in writing by the United States Food Administration. By the term "proprietary" or "advertised" brands is meant those brands of lard substitute which are sold only in packages up to and including 20's, and proprietary brands cannot be sold in packages over 20's.

(b) The minimum differential to be charged on proprietary brands is ¼c. per pound over the basic price for standard brands of lard substitute.

(c) Manufacturers may combine standard and proprietary brands in one order, the sum total of such order being the aggregate of both brands therein included.

(d) Any differential both as to quantity and packages must conform to those above specified for standard brands.

V. Terms.—The terms of payment are "within 30 days, with the privilege to the

(Continued on page 26.)

# ROGERS BROWN & COMPANY

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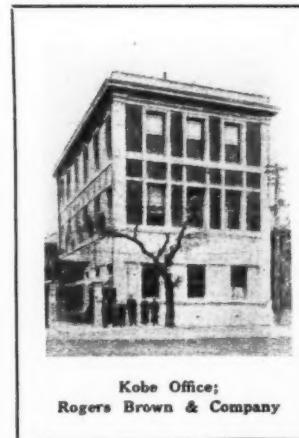
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# COTTONSEED OIL

## WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and The Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Prices Firm—Competing Oils Advance—Demand Good—Distribution Liberal—Offerings Readily Absorbed.

The position of the oil and fat markets continues very firm. Notwithstanding the heavy decline in meats during the past week, and the enormous receipts of hogs, there has been slight giving way in the price of lard or of lard compounds, while the position of tallow has been very firm, and there has been no concession in the markets for cocoanut or soya bean oils. The demand for all these fats has been on broad lines, and prices have been higher, where changes have been made.

The situation as to the cottonseed oil market remains practically unchanged; there seems to be a steady distribution, and the trade is watching with a great deal of interest the reports as to the cottonseed crush and the possible distribution of oil this season. With the increased estimates of the cotton crop, and some predictions that the final figures will be over twelve million bales, there is disposition to believe that the supply of oil will be large enough for all possible domestic demand, and that there will have to be increased exports, in order to

take care of this supply. The estimate of the Food Administration, however, of the enormous increase in Allied requirements, amounting to about 2,200,000,000 lbs. more of meats and fats compared with last year, means that there will have to be heavy shipments of all articles in order to fill this program. The movement of cottonseed is reported fairly good at the south, and there seems to be no exception being taken to the price which has been fixed for seed.

The reports from the Pacific coast indicate that there is a very firm market for soya-bean oil; demand has been good, and the offerings, both on the spot and to arrive, have been taken off at hardening prices; the shipments into the central west have been quite liberal, and there are reports of some rather large transactions recently made. The position of cocoanut oil is also very firm; the demand has been maintained, and full values have been paid. The imports, nevertheless, continue on a broad scale, and this is also the situation as regards copra. The advance in copra, however, has been fairly good, and about in keeping with the advance in cocoanut oil.

The position of other oils is also firm.

Prices for peanut oil are higher, and there has been a very firm market in tallow. There seems to be a general disposition to believe that there will be little or no change in the general tendency of the market until there is some development looking toward a permanent peace, and then there is more or less question as to whether such conditions will mean increase or decrease in the demand. There is certainly likely to be a very heavy demand for all meats and fats for the next year, whether there is peace or war. It will surely take a long time for the vessel situation to improve sufficiently so that there can be a free movement of competing fats or oils from South America, or the Far East. With the European cattle supply and hog supply competing to such an extent as it is, there is certainly likely to be a very heavy demand for all kinds of fats immediately peace conditions prevail, as the dearth of supplies, not only in the Allied countries but in the Central Empires, is very great. Whether this demand will continue long enough to affect prices for more than the year following the war is one of the great problems which the trade is, to a certain extent, trying to look forward to and prepare for.

The Government report on grains, just pub-

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lished, showing a large increase in practically all grain crops compared with last month was certainly very interesting in its bearing on the supply of animal fats the coming year. The feeding conditions are much better than expected, and late pasture conditions have been vastly improved over the summer. The results of the peanut crop are also good, and it is expected that the new peanut crop will again be a factor in the market within a short time.

Closing prices, Saturday, Oct. 5, 1918.—Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

Closing prices Monday, Oct. 7, 1918.—Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

Closing prices Tuesday, Oct. 8, 1918.—Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

Closing prices Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1918.—Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

Closing prices Thursday, Oct. 10, 1918.—Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS

### LARD SUBSTITUTE REGULATIONS.

(Concluded from page 24)

buyer of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1 per cent discount for payment within 10 days."

VI. Special Discount for Carload Sales.—In addition to the discount for payment specified in paragraph V, an additional discount of  $\frac{1}{4}$  per pound shall be made to buyers of 30,000 pounds gross or over.

VII. Export.—The foregoing applies to sales for export (except as provided in paragraph next following) delivered at American seaports.

VIII. Government Orders.—The foregoing shall not apply to negotiations with the Federal Government or with the Governments of any nation at war with Germany.

IX. Pooling.—Sales to one buyer in lots of 5,000 pounds or over can be distributed to several different stores belonging to that buyer in the same town and on the same day. Pooling of orders by the seller is prohibited.

X. Allowances.—No allowances, discounts or rebates other than those above specified shall be made to any buyer except for proven damage or shortage. Any allowance or refund for proven damage or shortage shall be reported immediately to the Food Administration.

XI. Consignments.—No consignment or shipment shall be made to jobbers or retailers except upon bona fide purchase.

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### PRICES CHANGE ON COTTONSEED.

The Food Administration announces a decision that Sea Island cottonseed, or seed that is without lint, shall be sold at \$5 per ton

less than the established price on upland seed. Therefore, the price for Sea Island seed in wagon lots will be \$63 per ton, and the price of Sea Island cottonseed in carload lots will be \$66 per ton, f. o. b. stations.



## PEANUT OIL

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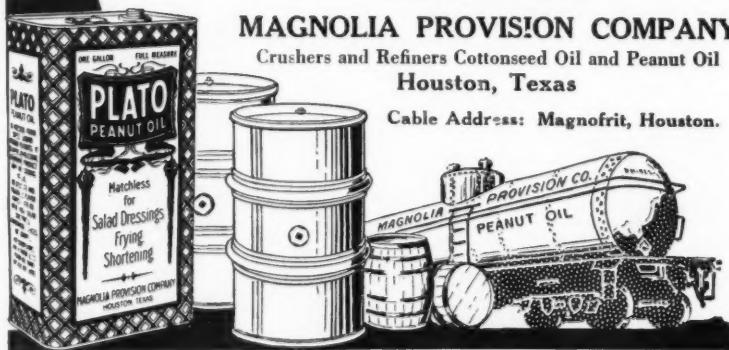
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Correspondence Invited

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Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow  
Venus, Prime Summer White  
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grades in all the principal  
cities of the East

### TESTS FOR COTTON SEED YIELDS.

President H. E. Watkins, of the Cotton Seed Crushers' Association of Georgia, writes to all members of the Association and non-member mills on the subject of basic yields established by the Food Administration, as follows:

Since my last circular letter to you we have been in daily conference with the State Food Administrator's office, and the position that is now being taken by the Food Administration is this:

That they do not seem to doubt the sincerity or the accuracy of the position taken by the oil mills, at the same time to fully satisfy themselves, through an official way, that the figures as presented by the oil mills are correct or establish the yields of oil and ammonia in seed, and base the price of seed from the result of their investigation. Therefore our State Food Administrator, Dr. Soule, is now working on the following plan, which he was instructed to follow, from Washington:

He is to secure samples from the Agricultural College agents in each county, or the County Food Administrators, from at least one gin in the county (seed are to be taken from the ginnery and not from seed house), these samples are to be taken from one to ten wagon loads of seed from different farmers and immediately placed in an air-tight container and sent to the laboratory of the State College of Agriculture at Athens. These samples will be analyzed by the chemists of that college, and the average taken from the analyses of samples from each county, and the price of seed will be promulgated and announced on the 5th and 19th of each month, based on the result of these analyses. The sample sent in to the laboratory is to be not less than a two-pound sample. The price must be in accord with the recommendations of the producers of \$70 for seed producing 41 gallons of oil, and the price will vary above and below, according to the result of these analyses.

I think that the oil mills in each county should co-operate with the county agents, or county Food Administrators, and assist them in getting around to get these samples, and seeing that the sample so taken is a fair and representative sample of the quality of seed being ginned at that time. Dr. Soule's office had advised me that the analysis is going to be so made that any one will be permitted to inspect same, and that he shall be glad to give information to any one interested as to the method of procedure showing how the results are arrived at.

I understand further that all analyses will be made on a dry basis, and that the factor used to determine the yield of oil, which is the difference between the theoretical yield and the oil yield that should be obtained by the oil mill in crushing, will be given to the State Food Administrator by the Washington office.

The present factor used by Law & Co.'s laboratory is eight gallons for average work. For example: Law & Co.'s method is, if a sample of seed shows that there is 47 gallons theoretical yield, eight gallons will be deducted for average work and 29 gallons would be the yield that the oil mill should obtain.

Bear in mind that if the ammonia content of seed is in excess of 940 pounds it

will be taken into consideration in arriving at the price of seed.

I have a letter from Law & Co. under date of September 25, at which time I thought the committee would go to Washington to investigate this matter, and thinking that same would be of interest to the mills, I am enclosing herewith copy of this letter, also copy of statement showing the six-year average for the months of August, September, October, November and December. I call your attention to the fact that the seed seem to be breaking down in oil, because Law & Co.'s statement for August work showed 40.1 gallons of oil, while the combined analyses for August and September show 39.6 gallons of oil.

I am advised by Dr. Soule's office that he hopes to announce a price on seed based on the result of these analyses. I think that this plan is impracticable, in that I do not understand how the seed buyer will be able to buy seed on a plan of this kind. If he purchases seed for two weeks and the price declines, he loses the amount of the decline. Therefore, it appears to me that on this plan it will practically eliminate the independent seed buyer.

The oil mills were told that they would either have to accept the present basis yields as satisfactory, or allow the plan which I

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SIAM RICE NO. 1  
SIAM USUAL RICE  
SAIGON RICE NO. 1  
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## CHINA BEANS

MARU-UZURA—CRANBERRY ROUND  
CHUNAGA-UZURA—MEDIUM SPECKLED  
CHUFUKU—WHITE FLAT  
DAIFUKU—LARGE BUTTER  
DAINAGON—MEDIUM BABY RED  
KOTENASHI—PEA BEANS  
KUMAMOTO—WHITE KIDNEY  
KINTOKI—LARGE RED  
MURONGEN—MEDIUM BUTTER  
NAGAUZURA—LONG SPECKLED  
OHTENASHI—MEDIUM PEA BEANS  
PEA BEANS  
SHIROMARU—MARROW  
SOYA  
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SESAME SEED  
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POTATO FLOUR  
TAPIOCA FLOUR  
BEAN FLOUR  
RICE FLOUR  
PEANUTS—  
SHELLED AND UNSHELLED  
WALNUTS  
BEAN CAKE  
CRAB MEAT  
DRIED FISH  
CANNED FISH

## MITSUI & CO., LIMITED

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have outlined above go into effect, and as the facts revealed by our statements show the yield not in excess of 40 gallons, we could not accept the present basis yields as satisfactory.

I suggest that each mill secure as many samples as can be obtained from the actual ginning in the community in which the mill is located, mark the town in which the gin is situated on the sample, and the mill's name who is mailing it in, see that it is immediately sealed in an air-tight container and sent to Law & Co., Atlanta, for analysis. Please see that the date the sample was taken is put on the sample. Each mill should be willing to pay for these analyses, and instruct Law & Co. to furnish the association's office with a copy of same.

We will then compile these analytical results and take an average to be used in a check on the analyses that are now being made by the State Food Administrator. This is very important, gentlemen, because we have been making practically all of our analyses from ear seed, and what we want to find out is how the seed that are now being ginned are running in oil.

This same plan as suggested by the Food Administration, I understand, has been adopted by South Carolina and Tennessee, and I am unofficially informed that the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama will in all probability pursue the same action.

The low yield of oil seems to be universal throughout all of the States east of the Mississippi River.

Yours very truly,

H. E. WATKINS, President.

### ROGERS BROWN GET SALES EXPERT.

Rogers Brown & Company, importers and exporters, announce the affiliation with their head office at Seattle, Wash., of Mr. A. R. Hilliard in the capacity of assistant sales manager, beginning October 1. Mr. Hilliard

## LARD PAILS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY AT REASONABLE PRICES FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT

JOHNSON-MORSE CAN COMPANY  
WHEELING, WEST VA.



### RID-of-RATS

The only Exterminator of Rats and Mice that can be used where Food is manufactured or stored and requires no mixing or massing.

#### NON-POISONOUS

because the Rodents after taking Rid-of-Rats will run until death if an avenue of escape is left open. Millions are using it. Thousands of unsolicited testimonials from all trades and farmers. Patented and in use over six years. Price, \$1.00 per lb. in bulk, or \$1.80 per dozen 15c. boxes. If not carried by your dealer write direct to the Patentees and Sole Manufacturers.

BERG & BEARD MFG. CO., Inc. 100 Emerson Place  
Southern Distributing Agency W. L. Crawford, Lexington, N. C.

is well known in the Northwest, and has a host of friends who wish him well in his new location. A native of New York, Mr. Hilliard emigrated West in 1911, and has been engaged successfully in the advertising field, and later as manager of the truck department of the Eldridge-Buick Company of Seattle.

### NO STABILIZATION FOR PEANUTS.

The Food Administration announces in response to inquiries that no regulations have been made fixing zones, yields or price spread on peanut products, and that none are intended. All special regulations affecting peanuts, oil and meal are contained in Special License Regulation No. 9, already published.

## HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—The big packers received notice this week from the War Industries Board to reserve all their slaughter for Government uses. Packer hides are therefore virtually sold for the next period, as they are withdrawn from the market. The Government is about to exercise its option, given by the agreement as noted in the Tanners' Council Bulletin No. 3. In view of the sharp cutting of shipping space for South American hides in the last week it is highly probable that tanners will be allotted domestic hides to make up the difference. It would appear that the Government is about to exercise more complete control of the hide and leather industry in that only plants having war work will be supplied with raw materials for their proportion of war work. Governmental agencies have all the data on file to make allocations of domestic and foreign hides. There is a scarcity of harness leather and harness leather hides. Next quarter packer kill will produce more harness leather hides. Harness leather tanners will probably be favored with packer hides. Belting butts are banned for civilian use, surplus production going for harness account.

**COUNTRY HIDES** quiet. New trading is dull on account of the small stocks and collections. Dealers as a general rule are booked in advance on the ordinary country assortments. Buyers are prepared to take on further lots of hides at the maximum prices, but offerings are limited. Business is reported now and then from the originating sections at full levels and sales are reported in other sections at topped rates. All weights of seasonable hides are quoted at 18½@20c. delivered basis as to sections and descriptions. Heavy steers here are priced at 23c. and heavy cows at 21c.; buffs are quoted at 20½@21c. as to sections; extremes quoted at 21½@22c. nominal with a good call noted. Country dealers are doing some business in resalted wholesale butcher and country packer light hides at the 5 per cent. reduction from first salted levels, or 22½c. Branded hides are quoted at 16-17c. nominal; bulls at 17c. last paid and glue hides at 13@14c. Northwestern hides steady, but slow. Business is quiet, as the Twin cities markets are practically sold up. Receipts at present are limited, but heavier arrivals are expected with the advent of cooler weather. Heavy hides are quoted slow, as tanners don't care to pay premiums over the buff rate of 20½c. Over 60 lbs. hides are usually held up to 22c. Light hides are quoted at 21½c. All weight goods quoted at 18½@20c. deliver basis as to qualities. Bulls are quoted at 17c.; calfskins at 38c. recently paid for mixed varieties. Kipskins 23½c. last paid, and horse hides at \$6.50@7 flat.

**CALFSKINS** firm but quiet. Business is slow in the bright grades due to scarcity. First salted city skins are quoted at 44c. last paid and bid. Packer calfskins are still available at 44c. for both northern and southern current slaughter in a large way. Killer mak-

ing the offering reports a little better interest displayed. Domestic tanners would pay 44c. for the northerns readily, but hesitate at taking the southerns except at a discount. Resalted city skins are quoted at 41½@41½ last paid; country goods at 34c. and mixed qualities at 40c. lately realized. Deacons are quoted at \$2.50 and light calf at \$2.70 last paid for country run; city skins 60c. premium. Kipskins are quoted at 23½@24c. as to sections; resalted city skins 25½c., and first salted city and packer skins at 27c. lately paid.

**SHEEP PELTS.**—Packer spring shearlings sold at \$2.70 for top river goods and fall clips of similar description topped \$3.70. Lamb-skins are quiet at \$3.45@3.60 last paid, as to points, but for earlier slaughter. Late take-off is expected to be available soon, and more money demanded. Dry western pelts quoted at 50@55c. nominal, with the outside asked for the best light weight Montanas.

New York.

**PACKER HIDES.**—The hide situation is unchanged and strong. All varieties could easily be sold, but in view of Government ideas no offerings are made of next quarter hides. Native steers last sold at 29½c. Small packer hides quiet. The local small packers, as already noted, are sold ahead for the next three months.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market continues strong, but sales are limited by the scarcity of offerings. Extremes are in good demand with full price of 22c. easily obtained on all lots of Ohio and other Middle West extremes. Buffs are also in good demand at the top price of 21c. for Middle West stock. Some of the large operators are inclined to hold off until after the price fixing committees meet next week. A car of Pennsylvania buffs sold at 21c. A car of Middle West heavy bulls is offered at 17c. New York State and New England all weights continue to sell in small lots at 19½@20c. Southerns are quiet and unchanged. Northern Southerns all weights are offered at full maximum of 21½c. for extremes and 20½c. for buffs.

**CALFSKINS** unchanged. New York City skins are quoted at full maximum prices of \$4, \$5 and \$6. Offerings are not large and receipts are slow in coming in. Outside mixed cities are quoted at \$3.80, \$4.80 and \$5.80 last paid. Countries are nominal at \$3.60, \$4.60 and \$5.60. Philadelphia reports a sale of 10,000 skins at \$3.75, \$4.75 and \$5.75.

**DRY HIDES** active. Following the announcement that operators were showing more interest in various holdings of common dry hides, sales were made of about 25,000 Bogotas, etc., at 1c. under maximum price or 32½c. for Bogotas based on Mountains. It is also understood that Central Americans are under negotiation and that probable sales will go through also at 1c. under the maximum price. Sales were also made of good sized lots of West Indians, such as San Domingos, at 1c. under the maximum.

**WET SALTED HIDES.**—United States tanners are anxious to buy River Plate fri-

gorifico hides, but allocation certificates are difficult to get, as the Government is disinclined to grant allocation certificates for October salting. As noted yesterday, 4,000 La Plata steers sold at maximum prices. Various lots of hides on spot are under negotiation with full maximum prices asked on all lots.

**HORSE HIDES.**—The market is strong. Supplies are scarce and all offerings are eagerly taken at maximum prices of \$7 for countries and \$7.50 for cities. About 6,000 butts sold at \$2.85 for 22 inches and up, and \$2.30 for 20 to 22 inches.

### COMPLAIN OF FIXED HIDE PRICES.

Considerable complaint is being registered by tanners as to prices fixed on hides and practices alleged to be followed by packers, as a result of which, in order to secure Northern skins, packers are forced also to take the poorer Southern skins at maximum price. Because of this, it is declared, tanners can show nothing but a loss on Army and Navy contracts. Tanners declare that certain calf and kip skin prices are relatively much too high as compared with light hides. They feel that New York City and other trimmed skins, 12 to 17 and 17 to 25 pounds, should be reduced \$1.50 each, and that untrimmed calfskins, like Chicago city, should be reduced to about 34c.

It is claimed by tanners that a different maximum price should be established on packer calf and kip taken off in Kansas City, St. Louis, Oklahoma and Fort Worth, as quality of same is much poorer than from Northern packing house points. They also fear that the price for No. 2 hides, kips and calf ought to be established on a percentage basis. At a recent meeting of tanners it was estimated that economic loss in leather value, due to poor takeoff of country hides and skins, amounts to at least \$8,000,000 annually.

### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of provisions for the week ending October 5, 1918, are reported as follows:

To—	PORK, BBLs.	From Nov. 1.
United Kingdom	3,617	1917, to Oct. 5.
Continent	.....	782
So. & Cen. Am.	427	.....
West Indies	1,785	14,646
Br. No. Am. Col.	1,395	10,076
Other countries	10	1,048
Total	3,617	\$2,860

	BACON AND HAMS, LBS.	From Nov. 1.
United Kingdom	3,400,025	471,218,013
Continent	.....	6,767,006
So. & Cen. Am.	131,358	1,089,664
West Indies	251,474	11,081,657
Br. No. Am. Col.	2,250	209,523
Other countries	37,394	8,227,169
Total	3,822,501	\$6,741,983

	LARD, LBS.	From Nov. 1.
United Kingdom	1,662,900	186,012,912
Continent	.....	100,600
So. & Cen. Am.	70,495	1,605,947
West Indies	550,562	10,076,858
Br. No. Am. Col.	.....	180,985
Other countries	297,702	633,095
Total	2,581,659	\$31,100

	RECAPITULATION OF THE WORK'S EXPORTS.	From Nov. 1.
Pork, Bacon & Hams, Lard, Lbs.	Bbls.	Lbs.
New York	3,617	\$1,522,501
Total Week	3,617	\$1,522,501
Previous week	.....	9,168,075
Two weeks ago	.....	5,055,205
Cor. week, 1917	.....	8,035,935
		231,100

	COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.	From Nov. 1, '17.
		Same time
		to Oct. 5, '18, last year.
Pork, lbs.	6,472,000	11,051,600
Bacon & Hams,		Dec. 1, 1917.
Ibs.	696,741,983	627,325,149
Lard, Ibs.	331,985,600	306,382,731
		Changes.
		Inc. 60,416,834
		Inc. 25,602,869

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What do you desire?

We are at your command.

The last word in packing houses, municipal abattoirs and rendering plants is here at your disposal. We consult, supervise, design, erect, equip plants, complete.

**C. H. A. Wannenwetsch & Co.**

Packing House Architects and Engineers

563 William Street

BUFFALO, N. Y.

October 12, 1918

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS

### CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yard, Chicago, Oct. 9.

Receipts continue liberal and the three days' supply in Chicago will total approximately 65,000 cattle, including about 21,000 Westerns. No great change took place during the first three days of the week. Good to choice corn-fed cattle are fully steady and the better grades are selling readily at the highest point in the history of the trade, but on the medium and low priced kinds the trade is very erratic and uneven, buyers' bids being frequently \$1 per cwt. apart on the same class of cattle. The range in values is wider than ever, running, as they do, all the way from \$19.60 for "top-notchers" down to \$7.50 for little cheap "grassy" killers. Weighty, well fattened, corn-fed steers and a few finished yearlings and tidyweights are selling from \$18@19, with "top-notchers" up to \$19.60; good class of 1,200 to 1,400 lb. corn-fed steers command \$16@17.50; medium to good grades weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lb. from \$14@15.50; good grass-fat 1,000 to 1,200 lb. steers from \$12@13.50; lightweight "grassers" from \$9@10.50, and cheap little grassy killers down to \$7.50. The situation, in our opinion, is unchanged, and the early marketward movement of the medium and low-priced grades being evidently under way, because of the attractive prices and the scarcity of help. Last week prices on butcher cattle were anywhere from 75c. to \$1.25 per cwt. higher; this week a reaction has taken place, most everything in the sheep stuff line being steady to 25c. lower for the first three days, the best sellers comparatively being canners and cutters. Bulls are also off 25c., and while the veal calf trade is steady, the market on heavy and common calves is sticky and shows a lower tendency, and heifers, aside from the best grades, are 25c. under last week's prices. We are due for a little further decline before another reaction takes place.

Several months ago we predicted a lowering of the abnormally high prices of hogs by October, and summing up the situation briefly, would call attention to the fact that the seven big Western Central markets show an increase of approximately 3,500,000 hogs thus far this year over the corresponding time of 1917. Furthermore, many sections of the country are "hoggy," the winter supply will be large, and a reduced price will be logical. Newspaper reports state that the Food Administration has fixed the minimum average at \$18 for October, so we would think a declining market would soon come to a halt. Wednesday's quotations were as follows: Choice hogs, \$18.50@18.80; good mixed grades, \$18@18.40; medium mixed packing, \$17.70@18, and plain packing and heavy packing, \$17.25@17.50.

The sheep and lamb trade continues to be over-supplied, although the demand on killing account is holding up wonderfully well, considering. Slaughterers seem to have orders for any number of well finished goods; however, prices are of course far too low, even on the fat ones, to let feeders out without a severe loss. With receipts early estimated at 45,000 Wednesday morning, the feeding grades were moving very slowly, while it appeared that anything fit for the block would meet with ready outlet at fully steady range, quotations ranging as follows: Westerns—Good to choice lambs, \$15.75@16.25; fat yearlings, \$12.50@13; good to choice wethers, \$11.25@11.75; fat ewes, \$9.75@10.25; cull ewes, \$5.50@6.50; short-mouthed breeding ewes, \$10@12; yearling ewes, \$17@17.50; feeding lambs, fair to best, \$13.50@14.25; feeding lambs, poor to medium, \$12.50@13.25; feeding yearlings, \$12.25@12.75; feeding wethers, \$10.25@10.75. Natives—Good to choice lambs, \$15.75@16.25; poor to medium, \$13@14; culls, \$9@12; good to choice ewes, \$10@10.50; choice bred ewes, \$14@15.50; cull ewes, \$5@6.

### KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Oct. 8.

Steers sold steady today, cows strong, stockers and feeders steady to 25c. lower, receipts, 30,000 head, nothing prime here. Hog supply was 17,000, market 15@25c. lower, top \$18.65. Sheep and lambs today 11,000, market strong on fat stock, top western lambs \$15.60, weak on feeding lambs and breeders. Prime fed cattle are scarce and none have been here since the \$19 cattle last week. One drove of short fed steers sold at \$17 yesterday, cake fed Kansas steers are selling at \$15@16.50, grass steers weighing 1,050 lbs. and upwards at \$12.50@15, an 8 car drove of 1,300 lbs. Nebraska grass steers today at \$14.90. Lighter grass beef steers sell at \$9@12, including a string of 19 cars of Colorados weighing 970 lbs. yesterday at \$11.40. Cows are 15@25c. higher this week following a good advance last week, good grass cows up to \$11.50, canners \$5.75@6.75, veals dull and weak, best around \$12.

The top price, \$18.65, was paid for both heavy and medium weight hogs, but choice quality would have brought \$18.75 today, as the offerings did not include anything above second grade. Choice lights would bring \$18.50 and bulk of all sales ranged from \$17.75@18.50. Not as many stock pigs arrived as heretofore, but there was not much change in prices, which continue at \$16@17.50. Some of the packers are talking of putting the price down another dollar per hundred, but to do that it would be necessary to disregard the minimum price rule recently established by the Food Administration.

Lighter receipts of sheep and lambs are coming this week, but sellers have been able to hold prices steady on fat lambs and sheep, best western lambs worth \$15.50@15.75, natives \$13.50@15, fat ewes \$9@9.50. Feeding lambs are selling at \$13.50@14, and breeders are sharply lower at \$9@14 for good westerns, feeding ewes \$6.50@7.50.

### ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Oct. 8.

For the week ending today we have received 41,000 cattle. During the latter part of last week there was a decline in prices, due in part to a slowing up of the cattle runs at all markets. This resulted in another heavy run of cattle during the early part of this week, the six principal western markets showing an aggregate of something like 110,000 head on Monday. The consequence is another slump in prices amounting with us at this writing to about 50c. per 100 pounds under last Saturday. The quality of our offerings shows very little change. We are receiving a few prime cattle; in fact, we had a string of three loads on Monday averaging 1,419, which brought \$18.25, but cattle of this class are very scarce. We have had a few during the week that sold from \$17@17.50, but the bulk of the best kinds is below the \$16 mark. There are quite a few Oklahoma and Kansas cattle available and they are selling within a range of \$10.85@13.80. Some very good Kansas beeves topped this class at \$15.35. In butcher cattle the tone of the market is much the same as in heavy beeves. Best mixed steers and heifers sold up to \$15.50 and good heavy cows from \$11@12.50. The demand continues for good feeder cattle and during the week the desirable kinds brought \$11@12.50 with several extra good lots of heavy feeders bringing \$13. The stocker and feeder trade shows a decline in prices, but not quite so much as in slaughter cattle.

How receipts amount to something over 60,000 for the week. The market is off a full dollar on heavy hogs under this time a week ago and light hogs and pigs are off \$1.60@1.75 for the same period. Of course, we are receiving all the time a few prime

finished hogs, but by far the greater proportion of the receipts consist of light unfinished hogs and pigs and naturally the larger end of the decline is apparent in these classes. Regardless of the decline in prices, however, the clearances have been fair during the week. We have had very few holdovers. The week's closing quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$17.90@18.65; good heavies, \$18.50@18.65; rough, \$16.75@17; light, \$17.90@18.25; pigs, \$15@17; bulk, \$17.90@18.50.

The sheep house count for the week totals 14,500 head. The trade lacks pep and the consequence has been a slow and somewhat lower market. No really good lambs have been on sale, the best of them selling around \$15.50. It is doubtful if prime lambs would bring much more than this figure. Notwithstanding the small supply, mutton sheep have also experienced a druggy sale. Fat sheep are selling at \$10. Breeding ewes continue in demand, the medium to good kinds are bringing from \$11@12.50 and choice ones would bring considerably more money.

### OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, Omaha, Oct. 8.

There has been some letup in the receipts of cattle on the West recently and the market responded promptly with higher prices all around last week. Continued moderate receipts this week have been responsible for a fairly active trade and steady prices, the market being quotably fully half-dollar lower than a week ago for both beef steers and cow stuff. No corn-feds of any consequence have been coming recently, a few short-feds selling around \$16@17, and the bulk of the offerings being rangers of fair to pretty good quality. Choice kinds sell around \$15.50@16.50, and the bulk of the useful grades go at a spread of \$13@15, the commoner kinds bringing from \$12.50 down. Rangers' prices on cows and heifers continues wide, price from \$6@12, but the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock is going at a spread of \$7@9. Veal calves, bulls, stags, etc., have been working lower, but in the main prices are very little different from a week ago.

Hog receipts have been rather liberal for this time of the year, 33,000 head last week, and, as usual, during October the trend of values has been downward, prices today being fully 75c. lower than a week ago. Demand at present appears to be confined largely to local packers, and this has naturally created a rather weak tone in the trade. Light and butcher grades still have the preference with all classes of buyers and command a premium, but quality rather than weight determines the price and both rough heavy and inferior light loads are selling at the bottom of the list. Today, with 7,500 hogs on sale, the market was 15@25c. lower. Tops brought \$18.25, as against \$19.25 on last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$17.70@18, as against \$18.60@18.75 a week ago.

The heavy run of Western range sheep and lambs showed no sign of letting up, 200,000 head last week, and the trend of values has been lower for both fat stock and feeder grades. Decline was mostly on feeder grades, last week amounting to \$1@1.50, while the drop on fat lambs was 50@75c. The spread in prices between fat stock and feeder stock now being around \$1.50@2. Aged stock has been in rather limited supply, but has also sold off 25@50c. in the past ten days. Fat lambs are selling at \$14@15.50, yearlings at \$10.50@11.50, ewes at \$7.50@8.75.

# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

## FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

### Lard in New York.

New York, October 11, 1918.—Market easier; prime Western, \$26.45@26.55; Middle West, \$25.85@25.95; City steam, 26c.; refined Continent, \$28.75; South American, \$29.15; Brazil, kegs, \$30.15; compound, 23½@23¾c.

### Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, October 11, 1918.—Copra fabrique, 377 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 423 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

### Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, October 11, 1918.—(By Cable).— Beef, extra, Indian mess, not quoted; pork, prime mess, not quoted; shoulders, square, 142s. 6d.; New York, 139 s.; picnic, 119s.; hams, long, 169s. 6d.; American cut, 166s. 9d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 153s. 3d.; long clear, 150s. 6d.; short black, 150s. 6d.; bellies, 189s. Lard, spot prime, 154s. 6d.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 157s. 3d. Lard (Hamburg), nominal. Tallow, prime city, not quoted. New York City special not quoted. Cheese, Canadian finest, white new, 130s. 6d. Tallow, Australian (at London), 73s. 6d.

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

### Provisions.

The market was dull and irregular. Hogs were steadier and cash demand improved.

### Tallow.

Trade was quiet, but the market strong with city special loose quoted at 19¾c.

### Oleo Stearine.

Market firm with sales recently at the quoted price. Oleo quoted at 24c.

### Cottonseed Oil.

Trade quiet and featureless.

## FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, October 11.—Hog receipts estimated 16,000. Left over, 7,679. Markets steady good demand. Cattle receipts, 10,000; sheep, 16,000.

Buffalo, October 11.—Hogs lower; on sale, 3,100, at \$18.75.

Kansas City, October 11.—Hogs slow at \$17@18.30.

St. Joseph, October 11.—Hogs slow at \$17@18.

Louisville, October 11.—Hogs slow at \$16.60@17.90.

Sioux City, October 11.—Hogs lower at \$17@17.75.

Indianapolis, October 11.—Hogs steady at \$18@18.40.

Omaha, October 11.—Hogs lower at \$17.25@17.60.

Cudahy, October 11.—Hogs, no market.

Detroit, October 11.—Hogs slow at \$18.25.

## ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to October 11, 1918, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 76,349 quarters; to the Continent, 110,479 quarters. On orders, 32,273 quarters. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 7,770 quarters; to the Continent, 32,532 quarters, on orders, 50,466 quarters.

## NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

### WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO OCTOBER 7, 1918.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	6,678	3,749	23,610	6,674
New York	2,422	5,052	6,124	8,991
Central Union	2,514	370	6,164	...
<b>Totals</b>	<b>11,614</b>	<b>9,171</b>	<b>35,918</b>	<b>15,665</b>
<b>Totals last week</b>	<b>11,689</b>	<b>6,423</b>	<b>39,314</b>	<b>18,372</b>

## PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, October 5, 1918, are reported as follows:

### Chicago.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	9,701	30,900	25,636
Swift & Co.	10,343	17,700	37,535
Morris & Co.	7,453	7,600	16,422
Wilson & Co.	9,160	9,800	11,435
G. H. Hammond Co.	4,900	12,900	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	643	6,800	...
Libby, McNeil & Libby	3,912	...	...
Brennan Packing Co.	5,500	hogs	Boyd, Lunham & Co., 6,000 hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,200 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 4,600 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 3,700 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 5,600 hogs; others, 5,900 hogs.

### Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	15,372	15,218	7,605
Cudahy Packing Co.	8,724	7,641	6,649
Fowler Packing Co.	1,767	...	...
Morris & Co.	10,507	7,130	4,258
Swift & Co.	13,456	11,145	9,016
Wilson & Co.	7,673	9,048	3,111
Others	1,352	239	...

### Omaha.\*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,944	3,121	3,172
Swift & Co.	5,857	294	8,361
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,587	6,324	15,496
Armour & Co.	5,706	5,536	6,616
Swartz & Co.	...	1,475	...
J. W. Murphy	...	4,080	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 269 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 50 cattle; Wilson Packing Co., 543 cattle.

### St. Louis.\*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	4,234	4,903	1,958
Swift & Co.	3,766	7,832	2,346
Armour & Co.	4,894	1,574	2,181
East Side Packing Co.	...	1,629	...
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	2,231	...	...
Independent Packing Co.	1,099	1,357	112
Sartorius Provision Co.	...	271	...
American Packing Co.	...	310	29
Krey Packing Co.	98	2,381	...
Heil Packing Co.	...	892	...
J. H. Belz Provision Co.	...	323	...

\*Incomplete.

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending October 5, 1918:

### CATTLE.

Chicago	57,432
Kansas City	57,553
Omaha	30,000
East St. Louis	22,290
St. Joseph	15,773
Cudahy	737
Sioux City	13,478
South St. Paul	14,440
Fort Worth	19,000
Indianapolis	3,617
New York and Jersey City	11,614
Philadelphia	3,199
Oklahoma City	4,356

### HOGS.

Chicago	121,133
Kansas City	42,138
Omaha	24,000
East St. Louis	36,196
St. Joseph	35,253
Cudahy	11,263
Sioux City	22,541
Cedar Rapids	6,143
Ottumwa	8,718
South St. Paul	16,286
Fort Worth	9,000
Indianapolis	23,759
New York and Jersey City	15,665
Philadelphia	5,192
Oklahoma City	9,700

### SHEEP.

Chicago	94,217
Kansas City	30,854
Omaha	100,000
East St. Louis	8,689
St. Joseph	11,853
Cudahy	320
Sioux City	9,750
South St. Paul	7,488
Fort Worth	2,500
Indianapolis	872
New York and Jersey City	35,918
Philadelphia	7,281
Oklahoma City	500

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	4,000	10,173	1,000
Kansas City	18,000	967	5,000
Omaha	220	4,841	1,600
St. Louis	2,200	8,792	800
St. Joseph	1,000	2,000	2,000
Sioux City	500	3,000	2,500
St. Paul	4,400	1,000	11,500
Oklahoma City	210	300	...
Fort Worth	600	200	...
Denver	302	266	11,877
Louisville	250	1,000	350
Wichita	100	...	...
Indianapolis	450	3,000	200
Pittsburgh	...	1,800	300
Buffalo	800	3,000	1,600
Cleveland	...	1,000	...
Nashville, Tenn.	50	1,500	...
Portland, Ore.	136	674	494

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	19,000	31,366	46,000
Kansas City	38,000	16,364	15,000
Omaha	14,500	4,416	42,000
St. Louis	16,500	4,515	3,500
St. Joseph	5,000	...	...
Sioux City	4,000	...	...
St. Paul	16,500	5,000	28,000
Milwaukee	3,500	1,888	...
Denver	6,800	400	27,000
Louisville	3,700	4,000	650
Detroit	...	740	...
Indianapolis	1,000	5,000	200
Pittsburgh	300	4,500	2,400
Cincinnati	4,100	4,800	300
Buffalo	5,000	14,400	7,600
Cleveland	1,500	3,000	1,500
Nashville, Tenn.	800	2,500	...
Portland, Ore.	1,315	3,414	1,496
New York	4,375	3,890	7,500

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	23,000	77,621	32,000
Kansas City	30,000	19,082	11,000
Omaha	7,837	...	...
St. Louis	10,500	11,067	1,700
St. Joseph	4,000	8,000	1,500
Sioux City	3,500	5,000	...
St. Paul	8,500	4,000	3,900
Oklahoma City	2,000	1,000	...
Fort Worth	3,500	1,000	800
Milwaukee	3,158	...	...
Denver	2,200	1,800	15,000
Louisville	300	600	250
Wichita	1,500	2,779	...
Indianapolis	1,000	8,000	...
Pittsburgh	200	1,500	200
Cincinnati	1,200	4,394	300
Buffalo	1,250	6,600	2,000
Cleveland	200	1,000	50
Nashville, Tenn.	200	1,200	...
Portland, Ore.	179	471	...
New York	870	2,220	3,210

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	14,000	17,490	46,000
Kansas City	26,000	8,000	15,000
Omaha	8,919	...	...
St. Louis	9,700	12,098	2,000
St. Joseph	8,000	...	...
Sioux City	4,000	...	...
St. Paul	6,000	...	...
Oklahoma City	9,251	...	...
Louisville	2,000	...	...

# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

Independence, Mo.—H. T. Grubb, Homer E. Ware, J. B. Sorenson and others have incorporated the Independence Dairy Co., with a capital stock of \$20,000.

## ICE NOTES.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Ice house of the Wisconsin Lakes Ice & Cartage Co. destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at \$50,000.

Logan, W. Va.—A cold storage warehouse, four stories and basement, will be erected at this point by Armour and Company.

Granbury, Texas.—It is reported that R. A. Grundy will rebuild the ice, water, light and power plant which was recently burned at a loss of \$20,000.

*Do you want to leave our boys "in the hole" over there? if not, buy bonds!*

## REGULATE EXPORTS TO DENMARK.

The War Trade Board announce, in a new ruling, that, in consequence of the conclusion of a general commercial agreement with Denmark, applications for licenses to export all commodities, with the exception of cereals and fodders, to that country, are now being considered. Previous announcements with respect to exports to Denmark are now withdrawn.

Exporters should apply for licenses to the Bureau of Exports, Washington, D. C., using Application Form X, attaching thereto Supplemental Information Sheet X-105, and such other Supplemental Information Sheets concerning the commodity as are required.

Exporters in the United States, before filing applications for export licenses, must obtain from the prospective importer in Denmark advice that there has been issued

either by the Merchants' Guild of Copenhagen or the Danish Chamber of Manufacturers an import certificate covering the proposed consignment. The War Trade Board is advised that certificates issued prior to the signing of the agreement will be confirmed by the association issuing the same and, if such confirmation is given, the old certificate will be considered valid for future shipments. The number of this certificate should be forwarded by the importer in Denmark to the American exporter, and must be specified on Supplement Information Sheet X-105 when application is filed. Such shipments need not be consigned to the Merchants' Guild of Copenhagen or the Danish Chamber of Manufacturers, but may be consigned to the individual or concern securing the import certificate.

Our CASH PROVISION  
DEPT., in charge of  
George W. Beman, is in  
close touch with the  
cash supply and demand.  
Wire us your offers and  
bids.

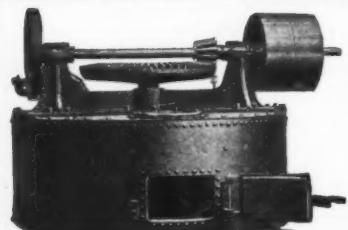
**SIMONS, DAY  
& CO.**

CASH AND FUTURE GRAIN AND PROVISIONS  
STOCKS—BONDS—COTTON

322-330 Postal Telegraph Building,  
Phone Harrison 344

Direct Private Wires to  
New York, Peoria, Sioux  
City, Waterloo, Fort  
Dodge and Cedar Rapids.

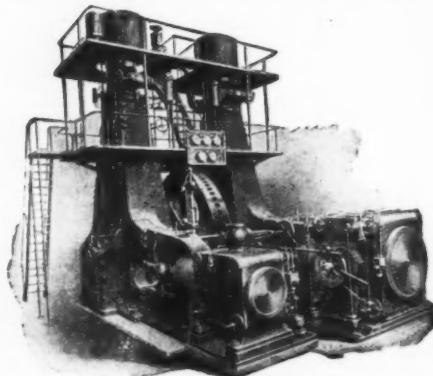
CHICAGO



## TRIUMPH TANKAGE DRYERS

In successful use more than 30 years. They dry tankage thoroughly and take little steam and power. Standard sizes for all conditions. Our Bulletin 40 tells all about them.

**C. O. BARTLETT & SNOW CO.**  
CLEVELAND, OHIO NEW YORK, N. Y.



**WHY not operate your  
Plant with the high-  
est efficiency and economy.**

Write us advising what you have been doing and what additions you have contemplated.

Our Engineering corps will advise you impartially the best type of plant for you to install and what you will need to reach the highest efficiency and lowest costs.

Get our New Fitting Catalog

**Flick Company**  
WATKINSBURG, PA. USA  
ICE MACHINERY SUPERIOR SINCE 1882

New York, N. Y.  
Dallas, Texas

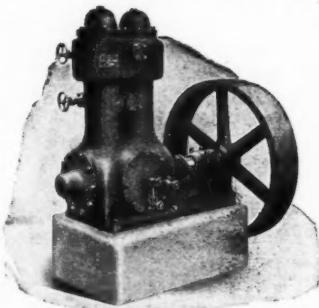
Philadelphia, Pa.  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Baltimore, Md.  
Atlanta, Ga.

St. Louis, Mo.

Los Angeles, Cal.

**Let Us Help You**



While your refrigeration troubles of the season are fresh in mind, plan your improvements and alterations for next year. In keeping with the requirements of the times, make your plans more carefully than ever before. Select the necessary refrigerating machinery and apparatus from the complete York Line, and you will make no mistake.

Our plant is now serving the Government, but as soon as an Honorable Discharge is received it will again be at your service. In the meantime our Engineers will gladly assist you with your refrigeration plans for the future.

York Service Stations are maintained in all parts of the country. Their Engineers can help YOU, as they have many others.

*May we send you the address of our Branch nearest your Plant?*

**York Manufacturing Co.**

*(Ice-Making and Refrigerating  
Machinery Exclusively)*

**York, Pa.**

## PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

## BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

**Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Co., PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

Specify Bower Brand Anhydrous Ammonia which can be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA—M. & M. Warehouse Co.  
BALTIMORE—Wernig Moving, Hauling & Ste. Co., 100 W. Lombard St.  
BOSTON—G. W. Goerner, 40 Central St.  
BUFFALO—Keystone Warehouse Co.  
CINCINNATI—Pan Handle Storage Ware-house  
CLEVELAND—General Cartage & Storage Co.

DETROIT—Brennan Truck Co.  
JACKSONVILLE—St. Elmo W. Acosta.  
NEWARK—American Oil & Supply Co.  
NEW YORK—Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St.  
NORFOLK—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co., Agency, Cor. Front and First Sta.  
PROVIDENCE—Rhode Island Warehouse Co.

PHILADELPHIA—Henry Bower Chemical Mig. Co.  
PITTSBURGH—Penna. Transfer Company, Duquesne Freight Station.  
RICHMOND—Bowman Transfer & Ste. Co.  
ROCHESTER—Rochester Carting Co.  
TOLEDO—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.  
WASHINGTON—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

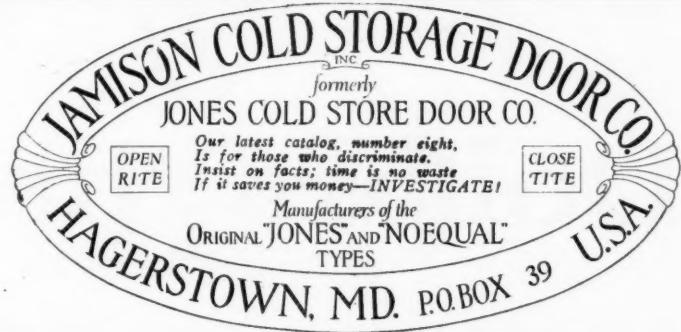
Commodities to be exported to Denmark may only be shipped on vessels flying the Danish flag. The War Trade Board further announce that no purchases for export to Denmark, nor arrangements for the manufacture of any article for export to that country should be made before an export license has been secured.

### FOOD SUPPLIES FOR THE ARMY.

Some idea of the magnitude of food purchases for the Army may be gained from the minutes of the Board of Review in the office of the Quartermaster General, which passes on all contract purchase orders over \$5,000. For the week ending September 28 some of the purchases and contracts for foodstuffs authorized by the Board of Review were: Tomatoes, \$1,736,163; evaporated milk, \$328,400; hard bread, \$1,160,375; salmon, \$269,274;

flour, \$701,069; sugar, \$84,186; lard substitutes, \$28,079; jam, \$41,702; fresh beef, \$3,255,758; pork, \$176,147; syrup, \$25,500; rice, \$22,144; dehydrated vegetables, \$15,750; coffee, \$115,199; candy, \$10,250; canned

beans, \$206,953. Purchases of forage for horses included: Oats, \$1,123,850; bran, rye and barley, \$42,823; hay, \$619,386. Soap purchases to the amount of \$264,530 were also made during the same period of time.



## REDFIELD CHICAGO METAL RING HOG DEHAIRING MACHINE

PATENTED

Guaranteed for Five Years Against Wear Sufficient to Cause Replacement of Any Part.

Why can we make SUCH a guarantee? Because it is the ONLY Hog Dehairer ever constructed ENTIRELY of cast iron and there are NO parts to wear out.

Packers know that machines built of angle bars, steel, etc., are SHORT LIVED in a packing plant, and belt beaters have proven a nuisance and very expensive. We believe in the exclusive use of CAST IRON around packing houses, where practicable.

REDFIELD DEHAIRER is ALL CAST IRON.

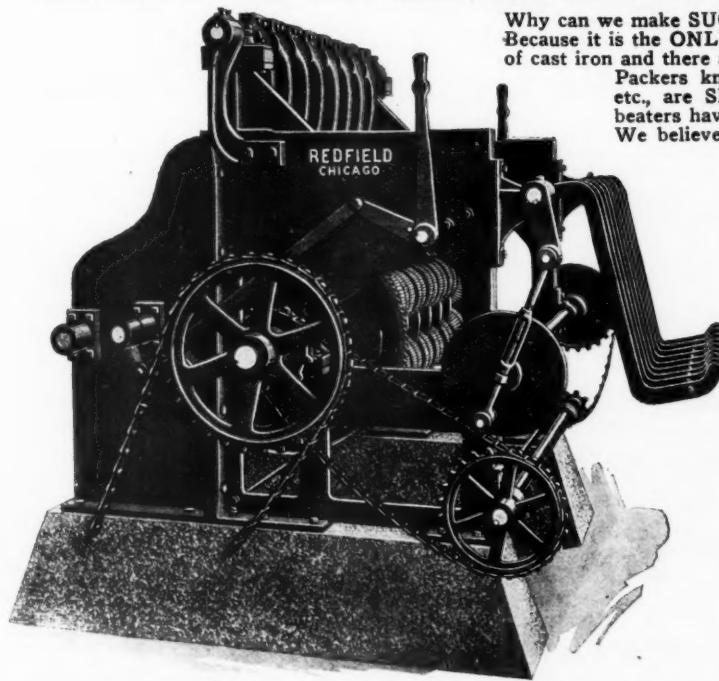
The cut illustrates our No. 2-A machine with automatic power tub throw-out and hand discharge.

From 50 to 350 hogs per hour may be cleaned perfectly with this machine. A slight pull of the hand lever discharges the hog. Built also with automatic feed and discharge when the maximum capacity is required.

Floor space 4' 9" x 7' 0", horse power 7 1/2, weight 7,000 pounds.

NO BEATERS to replace. NOTHING to WEAR OUT and the corrugated cast iron scraping rings do not bruise nor mar the skin, yet they positively remove the scurf. A Master Mechanic of one of the largest packing houses in the country has stated, "There is NO MACHINE ON THE MARKET today which turns out as CLEAN hogs as your machine and the work it does on the heads is WONDERFUL." Machines now in use in United States, Canada and Australia.

Write for prices, copies of letters from users and any further information desired.



327 S. LaSalle Street

Redfield Mechanical Company

Chicago



# Dollars that Fight

BY SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE

The war will be won by men and ships, by guns and airplanes. To raise armies and supply them, to build the navy and support it, and to furnish ships and transport, we must have money in large amounts. The expenditures of the Government for the ensuing year are estimated at \$24,000,000,000, a sum which baffles the imagination to conceive. That vast amount must

come one-third from taxes and two-thirds from loans. The success of the Fourth Loan, like those that preceded it is, therefore, absolutely necessary. We must work with the highest speed, as if the war was to end in six months. We must prepare in every direction, as if it was to last for years. Speed and preparation are both expensive.

## Without the Loans We Cannot Have Either

We are fighting to secure a just, righteous and lasting peace. For a complete peace we must have a complete victory. It must not be a peace of bargain or negotiation. No peace which satisfies Germany can ever satisfy us. No peace that leaves Germany in a position to renew the war against us will be worth having. It will be far from sufficient to gain all our objects on the Western front—Belgium, Alsace-Lorraine, Italia Irredenta. The President with wisdom and foresight and great force expressed his determination to redeem

Russia. Russia must not be left in Germany's hands. That would mean another war. Poland must be free. Slav republics must be established to bar the way between Germany and the East. Serbia and Roumania must be redeemed. All these things are essential. *Nothing will bring them but complete victory and a peace dictated by us and our allies.* It is a conflict of ideas. It is the principle of evil arrayed against the principle of good. It is the battle of freedom and civilization against barbarism and tyranny. *We must win and we shall win.*

**WE CANNOT WIN WITHOUT MONEY, AND, THEREFORE, THESE LOANS ARE VITAL,  
AND THE COUNTRY SHOULD RALLY IN ALL ITS STRENGTH AND SUBSCRIBE AND  
OVERSUBSCRIBE THE FOURTH LOAN**

# Buy Bonds to Your Utmost!

*This Space Contributed to Winning the War by*

**USSESA SALES CO., Inc., New York, N. Y.**

**BUY  
MORE  
LIBERTY  
BONDS**

**Contributed by The Autocar Company, Ardmore, Pa.**

# Chicago Section

In times of war, prepare for peace.

Going to be some Convention, and don't you forget it!

This will be a 100 per cent. Convention of 100 per cent. Americans. Watch 'em!

Some of 'em have commenced conventioning already, we notice; that is, gone into training.

Those who do not understand enemy tactics by this time do not want to, and should by all means be sent back to where they belong.

Swift & Co.'s sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, October 5, 1918, averaged for domestic beef 17.25 cents per pound.

"Let us have peace by all means, by any means, on any basis. Stop this slaughter!" say some of our American patriots (?).

Patriots—get that!

According to one Bill Hohenzollern, everybody but him started the war. Let it go at that, and let it be known that everybody but him is going to finish it.

"Whaffor yoh duck yoh nut?" said the colored Sarg to Private Sam, "Dat shell done gone by, man." "Ah wahnt duckin' dat, Sarg. Ah wuz duekin' de next one!"

**John Agar Co.**  
Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.  
**Packers and Commission Slaughterers**  
**Beef, Pork and Mutton**  
Members of the American Meat Packers' Association

You can't beat it. Everything has sprouted the same tendency. Ten bushels of corn used to make 100 pounds of hog; now it takes 15. Now, why — Oh, whatell's the use?

Our old friend, tried and trusty, John L. Sheehy, for 15 years with the S. & S. Co. and Wilson & Co. as salesman and manager of jobbing and car route departments, has opened a packinghouse products brokerage office at 822 Exchange avenue, Union Stock Yards.

If you've a pain in your bean, and a watery eye;

A pain in your tummy and another close by;

And your snout keeps a-leaking and your lips have turned blue,

It's a cinch, dear old Topski, you've done got the "flu." Boohoo!

"Double your loan to Uncle Sam!" was the battle cry of the Liberty Loan workers at Armour and Company during the early days of the fourth drive. Every day was set aside as special drive day. The Liberty Loan Committees at the Chicago plant held conference each morning of the first week of the drive, and each noon hour demonstrations were held at either the wholesale market or the visitors' entrance, at which speakers appealed to the thousands of workers. The Armour Girls' Drum and Bugle Corps, bands from the Naval Training Station and Camp

Grant furnished music for the occasions. Returned soldiers talked to the workers Wednesday, October 2, and resulted in the subscriptions for the Chicago plant for the first week equaling the total subscriptions for the preceding drive.

## ESTIMATE 1918 HIDE OUTPUT.

According to statistics which have been compiled by Government experts, an estimate of the 1918 cattle kill has been made, based on seven months' knowledge of the inspected kill, covering all inspected firms showing total cattle, not including calves, at 15,894,786. The inspected portion, partly packers and partly countries, totaled 11,984,669, and the uninspected 3,910,117. The total veal skins is estimated at 8,075,576, the inspected portion, partly packers and partly countries, being 3,609,782, and the uninspected being 4,465,794.

## LICENSES FOR HIDE IMPORTS.

Notice has been sent to hide and skin importers by the hide, leather and tanning materials section of the War Industries Board that it is necessary to use new forms of applications for import licenses after October 1. These new forms can be obtained at the various branches of the War Trade Board. In this connection is has also been announced that no hides or skins can be shipped after October 1 unless the consul has been furnished the license number by the War Trade Board, even though licenses were issued before that date.

**THE STADLER ENGINEERING CO.**  
ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS  
Specialties:  
PACKING HOUSES, ABATOIRS, GARBAGE REDUCTION PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSES.  
327 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

**H. C. GARDNER F. A. LINDBERG**  
**GARDNER & LINDBERG**  
ENGINEERS  
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural  
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage, Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations, Investigations.  
1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

**PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.**  
WM. H. KNEHANS, Chief Engineer  
**ABATTOIR PACKING & COLD STORAGE PLANTS**  
Manhattan Building, Chicago Ill.  
Cable Address, Pacapco

**LEON DASHEW**  
Counselor At Law  
320 Broadway, New York  
Phones: Worth 2014-5.

### References:

Armour and Company Joseph Stern & Sons,  
The Cudahy Packing Inc.  
Co. Manhattan Veal &  
Rosebrook Butter & Egg Co., Inc. Mutton Co.  
New York Butchers United Dressed Beef  
Dressed Meat Co. Co.

**H. P. Henschien R. J. McLaren**  
**HENSCHIEN & McLAREN**  
Architects  
Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.  
PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE CONSTRUCTION.

**INSULATION  
MUST BE GOOD TO OBTAIN  
SATISFACTORY RESULTS**  
"AND YOU CAN'T BEAT CORK!"  
THAS A FACK!—BRACK an MACK  
OUR BOOKLET WILL INTEREST YOU

WRITE US! THE UNION INSULATING CO., Great Northern Building, CHICAGO

# ANHYDROUS SUPREME AMMONIA

“EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES”  
NH<sub>3</sub>

Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

MURKIS & COMPANY

Chicago, Union Stock Yards

CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts

Sausage Materials

Commission Slaughterers

U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

Correspondence Solicited

UNION STOCK YARDS  
CHICAGO

The Independent Packing Co.

41st & Halsted Sts., Chicago, Ill.

Beef, Veal, Mutton and Pork,

Finest and Select Brand

HAMS AND BACON,

SAUSAGE SPECIALTIES,

BOILED HAMS,

Forget-Me-Not PURE LARD

Your orders solicited

Established 1877  
**W. G. PRESS & CO.**  
175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago  
PORK, LARD, SHORTRIBS  
*For Future Delivery*  
GRAIN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

## BONE CRUSHERS



BUY LIBERTY BONDS

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

## WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

Send for catalog No. 9

### THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.

CHICAGO

67 Second St.  
SAN FRANCISCO

## WORTHEN, Trott & SULLIVAN

200 Produce Exchange  
New York, N. Y.

successors to M. FRANKFORT, established 1884

### BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

OLEO OIL—OLEO STOCK—NEUTRAL LARD—COTTON OIL—OLEO STEARINE  
COCOANUT OIL

United States Food Administration License Number G-92091

Watch Page 48 for Business Chances

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Monday, Sept. 30...	25,099	2,510	26,260	67,880
Tuesday, Oct. 1...	15,686	1,782	25,923	29,664
Wednesday, Oct. 2...	12,362	866	14,057	29,405
Thursday, Oct. 3...	13,875	2,198	30,901	37,293
Friday, Oct. 4...	6,306	563	17,507	18,223
Saturday, Oct. 5...	4,514	248	10,173	1,419

Total last week... 77,032 8,167 125,001 183,884  
 Previous week... \*103,713 11,494 98,695 183,641  
 Year ago... 77,306 9,557 65,303 88,519  
 Two years ago... 63,574 7,172 140,171 153,460

## SHIPMENTS.

	Monday, Sept. 30...	Tuesday, Oct. 1...	Wednesday, Oct. 2...	Thursday, Oct. 3...	Friday, Oct. 4...	Saturday, Oct. 5...
	3,423	80	1,237	10,219		
	252	724	11,713			
	4,069	108	633	17,027		
	4,073	216	505	18,204		
	3,581	73	453	23,281		
	726	...	426	9,223		

Total last week... 20,500 729 3,978 89,667  
 Previous week... 29,106 1,617 4,176 65,797  
 Year ago... 17,922 1,374 6,702 43,307  
 Two years ago... 17,302 715 10,383 55,029

\*Record.

## TOTALS FOR YEAR TO DATE.

	1918	1917
Cattle	2,612,496	2,150,423
Hogs	6,118,293	5,352,762
Sheep	3,079,263	2,595,400

Combined receipts at eleven points:  
 Week ending Oct. 5, 1918... 476,000

Previous week... 370,000  
 Cor. week, 1917... 28,000  
 Cor. week, 1916... 498,000  
 Cor. week, 1915... 320,000

Total year to date... 22,554,000  
 Some period, 1917... 19,386,000  
 Some period, 1916... 22,336,000  
 Some period, 1915... 19,451,000

Combined receipts at seven points for 1917 to Oct. 5, 1918, and the same period a year ago:

Cattle, Hogs, Sheep  
 This week... 341,000 369,000 569,000  
 Previous week... 414,000 290,000 587,000

Cor. week, 1917... 355,000 208,000 361,000  
 Cor. week, 1916... 273,000 375,000 448,000  
 Cor. week, 1915... 248,000 221,000 383,000

## TOTALS FOR YEAR TO DATE.

Combined receipts at seven points for 1918 to date and the corresponding period of 1917 and 1916:

Cattle, Hogs, Sheep  
 1918... 9,201,000 18,354,000 8,423,000  
 1917... 7,684,000 15,547,000 7,394,000  
 1916... 6,100,000 18,055,000 8,365,000  
 1915... 5,539,000 15,330,000 8,158,000

## CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Armour & Co.	30,900
Anglo-Am.	6,800
Swift & Co.	17,700
Hammond & Co.	12,900
Morris & Co.	7,600
Wilson & Co.	9,800
Boyd & Lunham	6,000
Western P. Co.	3,700
Roberts & Oake.	6,000
Miller & Hart.	2,200
Independent P. Co.	5,600
Brennan P. Co.	5,500
Others	5,900

Total... 120,200  
 Previous week... 92,400  
 Year ago... 61,300

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Lambs
This week	\$15.00	\$18.95	\$11.00	\$15.25
Previous week	15.40	19.20	11.65	17.00
Cor. week, 1917	12.30	18.90	11.90	18.00
Cor. week, 1916	9.65	9.45	7.40	9.90
Cor. week, 1915	9.20	8.00	5.80	8.85
Cor. week, 1914	9.10	7.90	5.20	7.50
Cor. week, 1913	8.35	8.25	4.65	7.05
Cor. week, 1912	8.05	9.07	3.85	6.45
Cor. week, 1911	6.95	6.48	3.80	6.00
Cor. week, 1910	6.00	8.50	4.00	6.70

## CATTLE.

Choice to prime steers... \$18,000@19.60  
 Good to choice steers... 15,000@18.00  
 Plain to good steers... 8,000@15.00  
 Yearlings, fair to choice... 12,500@19.60  
 Stockers and feeders... 7,000@13.00

## THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

## Beef.

Native Rib Roast	38	@45
Native Sirloin Steaks	40	@45
Native Porterhouse Steaks	40	@50
Native Pot Roasts	25	@30
Rib Roasts from light cattle	25	@30

Beef Stew	18	@26
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native	25	@30
Corned Rumps, Native	25	@30
Corned Ribs	20	@22
Corned Flanks	20	@22
Round Steaks	25	@36
Round Roasts	25	@30
Shoulder Roasts	25	@28
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed	22	@25

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy	30	@35
Fore Quarters, fancy	28	@32
Legs, fancy	30	@35
Stew	20	@25
Chops, shoulder, per lb.	30	@32
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.	40	@45
Chops, French, each	15	@15

## Mutton.

Legs	22	@25
Stew	16	@18
Shoulders	22	@22
Shoulder Steaks	24	@25
Hind Quarters	25	@28
Fore Quarters	18	@22
Rib and Loin Chops	30	@35
Shoulder Chops	25	@28

## Pork.

Pork Loins	35	@42
Pork Chops	42	@45
Pork Shoulders	45	@30
Pork Tenders	55	@60
Pork Butts	38	@40
Spare Ribs	22	@24
Hocks	20	@20
Pigs' Heads	18	@18
Leaf Lard	30	@30

## Veal.

Hind Quarters	28	@32
Fore Quarters	20	@25
Legs	28	@32
Breasts	25	@28
Shoulders	25	@28
Cutlets	22	@45
Rib and Loin Chops	35	@40

## Butchers' Offal.

Suet	18	
Tallow	7	
Bones, per cwt.	1 1/4	
Calfskins 8 to 15 lbs.	38	
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (decrease)	75	
Kips	22	
Heavy calves	12.00@16.00	
Veal calves	20.00@23.00	

## STERNE &amp; SON CO.

## Just Brokers

## Tallow, Grease, Stearine

Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils.  
 Postal Tel. Bldg. Chicago

## POELS &amp; BREWSTER, Inc.

Produce Exchange Bldg., New York

## Import Agents

Hides, Skins, Pickled Pelts,  
 Wool, Tallow and Casings

## The Horn &amp; Supply Co.

## Leominster, Mass.

## Dealers in

Horns, Hoofs, Horn Tips and Waste.  
 Manufacturers of  
 Pressed Horn and Hoof.

## Economical—Efficient

## Great Capacity

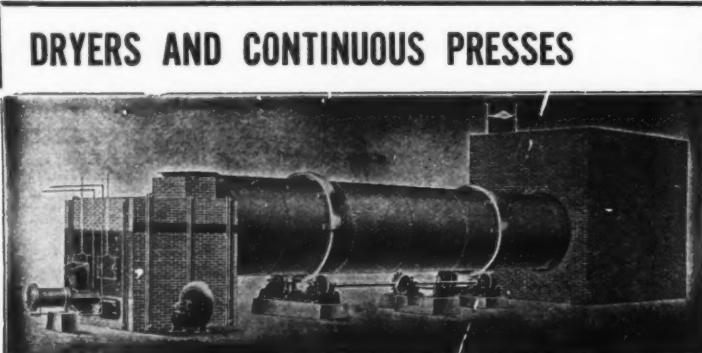
## SAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL

## OFFSET COST TO INSTALL

For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world. Matera carried in stock for standard sizes.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.  
 68 William St. - - - New York



## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

## Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	26	@27
Good native steers	24	@25
Native steers, medium	22	@23
Heifers, good	18	@20
Cows	13@16	
Hind Quarters, choice	33	
Fore Quarters, choice	21	

## Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	45	
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	42	
Steer Loins, No. 1	47	
Steer Loins, No. 2	38	
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	55	
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	49	
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	34	
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2	32	
Cow Short Loins	26	
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	25	
Cow Loins	16	@18
Sirloin Butts, No. 3	24	
Strip Loins, No. 3	17	
Steer Ribs, No. 1	32	
Steer Ribs, No. 2	23@24	
Cow Ribs, No. 1	20@21	
Cow Ribs, No. 2	14	
Cow Ribs, No. 3	25	
Rolls	25	
Steer Rounds, No. 1	27	
Steer Rounds, No. 2	26	
Cow Rounds	16@18	
Flank Steak	26	
Rump Butts	17	
Steer Chucks, No. 1	21	
Steer Chucks, No. 2	20	
Cow Chucks	14@15	
Boneless Chucks	19	
Steer Plates	18@19	
Medium Plates	17	
Briskets, No. 1	20	
Briskets, No. 2	17	
Shoulder Clods	24	
Steer Naval Ends	18@19	
Cow Naval Ends	13@15@16	
Fore Shanks	10@11	
Hind Shanks	8@12	
Hanging Tenderloins	20	
Trimmings	17	

## Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.	10	@12
Hearts	10	@11
Tongues	10	@24
Sweetbreads	26	@28
Ox Tail, per lb.	8	@10
Fresh tripe, plain	7	
Fresh tripe, H. C.	9@9@11	
Livers	9	
Kidneys, per lb.	8	

## Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	15	@18
Light Carcass	24	@25
Good Carcass	26	@28
Good Saddles	30	@32
Medium Racks	12	
Good Racks	20	

## Veal Product.

Brains, each	10 1/2@11	
Sweetbreads	27@40	
Calf Livers	26@28	

## Lamb.

Medium Lambs	22	
Round Dressed Lambs	24	
Saddles, Medium	28	
R. D. Lamb Fore	20	
Lamb Fore, medium	19	
R. D. Lamb Saddles	29	
Lamb Fore, per lb.	18	@20
Lamb Tongues, each	4	
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	25	

## Mutton.

Medium Sheep	16	
Good Sheep	18	
Medium Saddles	22	
Good Saddles	24	
Good Fore	14	
Medium Racks	12	
Mutton Legs	27	
Mutton Loins	22	
Mutton Stew	13	
Sheep Tongues, each	4	
Sheep Heads, each	11 1/2@12	

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	28	
Pork Loins	34	
Leaf Lard	30	
Tenderloins	52	
Spare Ribs	21	
Butts	31	
Hocks	17 1/2	
Trimmings	24	
Bxtr. Lean Trimmings	28	
Tails	15 1/2	
Snots	11 1/2	
Pigs' Feet	6	
Pigs' Heads	13 1/2	
Blade Bones	9	
Blade Meat	18	
Cheek Meat	15	
Hog Livers, per lb.	4	@5
Neck Bones	9	
Skinned Shoulders	27	
Pork Hearts	13	
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	9	
Pork Tongues	22	
Slip Bones	10	
Tall Bones	10	
Brains	11 1/2@12	
Backfat	20@21	
Hams	33	
Salas	24	
Bellies	38	

## SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	
—long, round, in casings.	
Cholce Bologna	
Frankfurters	
Liver, with beef and pork	
Tongue and blood	
Minced Sausage	
New England Style Luncheon Sausage	
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	
Special Compressed Sausage	
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner)	
Oxford Lean Butts	
Polish Sausage	
Country Smoked Sausage	
Country Sausage, fresh	
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	
Pork Sausage, short link	
Boneless lean butts in casings	
Luncheon Roll	
Delicatessen Roll	
Jellied Roll	

## Summer Sausage.

D'Arles, new goods	42
Beef casing salami	40
Italian salami (new goods)	43
Holsteiner	32
Mettwurst	36
Farmer	33
Cervelat, new	43 1/2

## Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	1.95
Bologna, 1/2@1 1/2	3.20@11.20
Pork, link, kits	2.55
Pork, links, 1/2@1 1/2	4.20@14.70
Polish sausage, kits	2.50
Polish sausage, 1/2@1 1/2	4.10@14.35
Frankfurts, kits	2.30
Frankfurts, 1/2@1 1/2	3.80@13.30
Blood sausage, kits	1.65
Blood sausage, 1/2@1 1/2	2.70@9.45
Liver sausage, kits	1.80
Liver sausage, 1/2@1 1/2	3.00@10.50
Head cheese, kits	1.90
Head cheese, 1/2@1 1/2	3.10@10.85

## CANNED MEATS.

Corned and roast beef, No. 1/2	—
Corned and roast beef, No. 1	4.25
Corned and roast beef, No. 2	8.25
Corned and roast beef, No. 6	30.00
Corned beef hash, No. 1/2	—
Corned beef hash, No. 1	—
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1/2	—
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1	—
Vienna Sausage, No. 1/2	—
Vienna Sausage, No. 1	—

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	\$3.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	6.75
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	12.00
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	21.00

## BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	41.00
Plate beef	40.00
Prime Mess Beef	41.00
Mess Beef	40.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—
Rump Butts	43.00
Mess Pork	50.00
Clear Fat Backs	52.50
Family Back Pork	50.50
Bean Pork	41.00

## LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.	29 1/2
Lard, liquid, tcs.	28 1/2
Lard, substitute, tcs.	24 1/4
Lard compounds	24 1/4
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	22 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	22 1/2
Barrels, 3/4 over tierces, half barrels, 1/4 over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 30 lbs., 1/4 to 1c. over tierces.	22 1/2

## BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	29 1/2@31
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	32@34
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2@5 lbs.	33 1/2
Shortenings, 30@60 lb. tubs	26
Nut margarine, prints, 1 lb.	30@31

## DRY SALT MEATS.

Boxed, Loose are 1/4 less.	
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	30.75
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	30.50
Rib Bellies, 20@25 avg.	30.00
Fat Backs, 10@12 avg.	24.25
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	24.50
Fat Backs, 14@16 avg.	24.65
Extra Short Clears	27.65
Extra Short Ribs	27.50
Butts	20.25
Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	33 1/4@34 1/4
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	34 1/4
Sklmed Hams	33 1/4
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	27 1/4
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	24 1/4
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	26 1/4
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	51
Dried Beef Sets	40 1/2
Wide, 12@14 avg., and strip, 6@7 avg.	42
Wide, 5@6 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	45 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12 avg., and strip, 4@6 avg.	46 1/2
Prices f. o. b. Chicago.	

## Dried Beef Knuckles.

## Dried Beef Outsides.

## Skinned Boiled Hams.

## Regular Boiled Hams.

## Bolled Calas.

## Cooked Loin Rolls.

## Cooked Rolled Shoulder.

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

## F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	14
Beef middles, per set	18
Beef bungs, per piece	14
Beef weasands	8 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	60
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	95
Hog casings, free of salt, regular	95
Hog casings, f. o. b., extra narrow	—
Hog middles, per set	20
Hog bungs, export	21
Hog bungs, large	15
Hog bungs, medium	11
Hog bungs, narrow	7
Hog stomachs, per piece	10
Imported wide sheep casings	10
Imported medium wide sheep casings	9
Imported medium sheep casings	9

Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casings quotations cannot be given.

## FERTILIZERS.

# Retail Section

## PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS Are You Safe Under Your 80 P. C. Insurance Clause Today?

By Elton J. Buckley.

Several months ago I wrote an article explaining the legal effect of the 80 per cent. clause, so-called, in fire insurance policies, the importance of which I stated to be the fact that every insurance company doing business in this country includes this clause in policies both on stock and fixtures and buildings. Therefore, every man who carries insurance is subject to it, and inasmuch as it could and very often did cut down the amount of insurance he could recover after a fire, it was important that he know about it and obey it.

I want now to point out, for the protection of the readers hereof, how conditions brought about by war have changed the operation of the 80 per cent. clause so that many a business man who was safe under it before is not safe under it now.

The 80 per cent. clause, which is in all fire policies in practically these words, is as follows:

"This company shall not be liable for a greater proportion of any loss or damage to property described herein than the sum hereby insured bears to eighty per cent. of the actual cash value of said property at the time such loss shall happen."

### What the 80 Per Cent. Clause Means.

This clause means this: A merchant insures a stock and fixtures worth \$10,000. To be safe under the 80 per cent. clause he must carry \$8,000 (80 per cent.) insurance on it. If he then has a fire causing damage of \$4,000 he will collect his losses in full, \$4,000. But if he only carries \$4,000 insurance and he has a fire causing \$4,000, he will collect only \$2,000, for \$4,000 insurance is only half of 80 per cent. of the value of the merchandise. If he carried \$6,000 insurance, and the fire cost \$4,000, he would collect \$3,375, for \$6,000 insurance is only three-quarters of 80 per cent. of the value of the merchandise and \$3,375 is three-quarters of his loss. In other words, he gets the same percentage of his loss in the case I cite as his insurance bears to \$8,000.

Insurance men tell me that only about 5 per cent. of fires exceed in damage 80 per cent. of the value of the property, which means that if a hundred business men are all ignoring the 80 per cent. clause, and all have fires, 95 per cent. will collect less than the full amount of their losses because they failed to follow the 80 per cent. clause.

Thousands of business men who before the war were carrying insurance amounting to 80 per cent. of the value of the property are not now doing so, because the value of their property has very greatly increased, while they have not increased their insurance. Therefore, insurance which before the war amounted to fully 80 per cent. of the value of the property may not amount to more than 50 per cent. or 60 per cent. of it now.

### How Old Insurance Does Not Cover.

How that will work to cut down what you can collect after a fire, I will show by a few illustrations:

### Example No. 1:

Value of stock and fixtures four years ago	\$10,000
Insurance carried in compliance with 80 per cent. clause	8,000
Fire occurs with loss of	4,000
Can collect from insurance company	4,000

Value of same stock and fixtures today	\$12,500
Insurance still carried	8,000
Fire occurs with loss of	4,000
Can collect from insurance company	3,200

The increase in the value of the stock and fixtures has reduced the amount collectible \$800. Under the changed conditions the insurance is \$2,000 less than what it should be to cover 80 per cent. of the value; in other words, four-fifths of what it should be, and the insurance company therefore has to pay only four-fifths of the loss.

### Example No. 2:

Value of store building four years ago	\$6,000
Insurance carried in compliance with 80 per cent. clause	4,800
Fire occurs causing damage of	3,000
Can collect from insurance company	3,000

Value of same store building today	\$7,500
Insurance still carried	4,800
Fire occurs causing damage of	3,000
Can collect from insurance company	2,400

Here the increase of value, not protected by increasing the insurance, has cut down the amount collected \$600, for the insurance carried is now not 80 per cent., but only four-fifths of that, therefore the insurance company pays four-fifths of the loss.

### Insurance Should Have Been Increased.

In the first illustration the owner of the stock and fixtures should have increased his insurance to \$10,000 to keep pace with the increased value of the merchandise insured, and in the second illustration he should have increased his insurance to \$6,000. If this were done, each could collect the full amount of his loss.

There are a great many complaints against the 80 per cent. clause, but an illustration will show that it is perfectly fair. Two merchants occupy adjoining buildings, each with a \$10,000 stock and fixtures. Each carries \$8,000 insurance, which complies with the 80 per cent. clause. In a year each one's stock doubles in value.

One, in compliance with the 80 per cent. clause, takes out \$8,000 more insurance. The other takes out no more. Each has a fire of the same amount. If it weren't for the 80 per cent. clause, both merchants would collect their losses in full from the company, though one was paying only half as much for his insurance as the other.

The 80 per cent. clause equalizes such conditions, and lets a man collect on account of his loss the proportion that his insurance

bears to 80 per cent. of the value of his property.

(Copyright, July, 1918, by Elton J. Buckley.)

### LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Lewis Goldsmith has been made manager of the meat department of the F. H. Atwater Grocery Store in Ithaca, N. Y.

The meat market on Myrtle street, North Adams, Mass., formerly conducted by John DeGuire, has been purchased by Jacob Weinberg, of Adams.

A building is being erected in Newcastle, Pa., in which Dan Aldan will open a meat and grocery market.

Fred Ivamy, for the past fifteen years in the meat and fish business, and head of the Ivamy Company, Plainfield, N. J., has retired from business, selling his interest to Adam Heim, who has been a business associate for the best five years.

Conrad's new meat market at 129 Tate street, High Point, N. C., will soon be opened.

Fred Standardt has resigned his position in the Hastings Meat Market on South Main street, Gloversville, N. Y., and has purchased Edward J. Guinane's meat market at 114 South Main street.

J. J. Peck has disposed of his meat and grocery business in Mackinaw, Mich., to C. V. Trumbull.

Roach's Grocery & Meat Market has succeeded to the business of Fairfax Barnes in Baxter Springs, Kan.

J. P. Jones has opened a butcher shop in the Baker building, Lebo, Kan.

J. H. Srearing, of Haskell, Okla., has opened a meat market in the building in Newkirk, Okla., formerly occupied by George Hostettler.

Albert Benignus has opened a meat market in the old Broadway Market stand, Abilene, Kan.

Clarence Poff has purchased the butcher shop of R. J. DeLong, in Wilsey, Kan.

C. E. Miller is about to engage in the meat and grocery business in Monroe, Wis.

M. C. Hirmer has disposed of his meat and grocery business in Redwood, Minn., to E. B. Hegely & Son.

The store in Delavan, Wis., recently vacated by Poinexter, will be occupied by the Stupp Meat Market, formerly of Beloit.

A. M. Huffman has sold his interest in the butcher shop at New Holland to Ora Milliman, who now has full possession of the shop.

John Parisker, a butcher of 369 East 69th street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of \$874 and no assets.

A petition has been filed by the creditors of Emil Pohde, a retail meat dealer at 2204 Welton street, Denver, Col., asking that he be declared a bankrupt.

The new meat market at 112 Washington street, East Stroudsburg, Pa., with H. Snyder as proprietor, has been opened.

Benjamin Wunder, formerly manager of the National Provision Co., Easton, Pa., has opened his own meat market under the title of the Bethlehem Beef Co., at 1322 East Fourth street, South Bethlehem, Pa.

Connell & Berfeld have sold their meat market in Whitewater, Wis.

A. A. Goff opened a meat market in Lanesboro, Iowa.

C. E. Hull opened a meat market in Sisseton, S. Dak.

Harry Libby and Paul Geisel have purchased Carl Strube's meat market in Ortonville, Minn.

W. F. Weisbrod disposed of his meat market in Amherst, Wis., to Joseph Kurkowska.

H. G. Vogel sold his meat market in Prairie du Sac, Wis., to W. Davis and Frank Von Brosig.

Gust Marholz will engage in the meat market business at Sheboygan, Wis.

Fenske & Foelker opened a wholesale and retail meat business at Gillett, Wis.

John W. Cochrane has sold his meat and grocery market, at 273 Broad street, New London, Conn., to Joseph Kelley, of Wallingford.

The grocery and meat market of the M. M. Gasser Co., 201-211 Superior street, Duluth, Minn., was recently badly damaged by fire.

Joseph Schelich, who conducted a meat and grocery market on Burnet street, New Brunswick, N. J., died from heart disease.

Stoetsel & Son sold their meat market in Scribner, Neb., to Fred Sievers.

Hohl & Ball have disposed of their butcher shop in Quasqueton, Iowa, to J. F. Harris & Son.

The Colonial Market & Grocery Company, Inc., Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by Charles P. Bromann, Harry W. Fooge and Harry W. Reiter.

#### FOOD BOARD "FAIR" MEAT PRICES.

The Federal Food Board in New York this week issues the following list prices which it says the consumer should pay, on a "cash and carry" basis, at retail meat shops in New York City:

	From Medium Steers.	From Good Cows.
	Per lb.	Per lb.
Beef—		
Sirloin, untrimmed	36-41c.	26-30c.
Top round	40-45c.	30-34c.
Bottom round	38-43c.	28-32c.
Pot roast	37-42c.	27-31c.
Stew beef	30-35c.	20-24c.
Rib roast prime	34-39c.	24-28c.
Rib roast chuck	29-34c.	19-23c.
Chuck steak	23-26c.	21-25c.
Kosher Beef (Choice Steers)—		
Soup meat	33-35c.	
Chuck steak	34-36c.	
Shoulder steak	37-39c.	
Breast, 1st cut	37-39c.	
Breast, 2d cut	37-39c.	
Lamb—		
Leg of lamb	23-25c.	
Stew lamb	16-18c.	
Pork—		
Smk'd hams (unwrapped), 8-14 lbs.	37-38c.	
Smk'd shoulders (picnics), 2½-7 lbs.	28-30c.	

#### WHY IS FISH SO HIGH?

One frequently hears the question, "Why is fish so high?" Many people who accept the increased cost of meats, vegetables and other food, of clothing, rent and other necessities as matters of fact ask this question. Sometimes they add "It costs nothing to produce fish."

It is true that fish grow unaided in the ocean. There is no cost for planting or cultivating fish. Nature does that. But to harvest fish, i. e., to catch them, does cost money. The following table shows briefly the chief reasons for the increased cost of fish:

#### Cost Before the War.

Vessel	\$10,000 to \$15,000
Sails	\$700 to \$800
Gear	\$3.50 per tub
Ice	\$2 to \$3 per cwt.
Provisions	\$200 per trip

#### Now.

Vessel	\$20,000 to \$30,000
Sails	\$1,800 to \$1,700
Gear	\$11 to \$12 per tub
Ice	\$4 per cwt.
Provisions	\$400 per trip

These figures are based on the expenses of a large fishing schooner. They show that not only the cost of the vessel, but her everyday expenses for gear, ice and food, have doubled. It costs the fisherman more to fish.



Extensive advertising  
backed up by quality  
making it a favorite dish  
with America's millions

**Libby, M<sup>c</sup>Neill & Libby, Chicago**



## The Adelmann Aluminum HAM BOILER

produces a cordless ham of perfect shape with centre cut from the beginning, of higher flavor and more nutritious qualities. It reduces shrinkage in boiling up to 10%. Can be handled by any hand.

**Ham Boiler Corporation**  
640 Morris Park Ave.  
NEW YORK

It also costs him more to support his family ashore, at least twice as much as before the war. Here in a nutshell is the answer to the question: "Why is fish so high?"

# New York Section

## Meat Trades Must Push Liberty Bond Sales

But one week remains of the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign, and the meat and allied trades in Greater New York have not yet reached the half-way mark in raising their allotment of bond subscriptions. It is evident that some pretty hard work must be done between now and next Saturday night if they are to go "over the top" in this drive.

It is true that the meat trades' share was increased from between one and two millions to four millions. This is a boost of more than 100 per cent, but the motto everywhere is "Double the Third," and the meat and allied trades do not want to fall behind in this general effort to double the amounts subscribed for the Third Loan. To do this a tremendous drive must be made in the next seven days, and Chairman Walter Blumenthal of the General Committee is bending every effort to see that this is done.

The past week has been a busy one. Chairman Blumenthal's committee reported nearly \$900,000 subscribed in the first week. Up to Thursday evening of the second week the total was about \$1,250,000. This was almost the total of the Third Loan drive, but it was only about 30 per cent of the allotment for the Fourth Loan. Every sub-committee was hard at work, and the results were good, but not nearly enough. The peace talk excitement, the influenza epidemic and other causes were given as interfering with the maximum success of the campaign. It was also evident that many subscriptions were going through other channels, in spite of the efforts of the committees to secure credit for every subscription in the meat and allied trades fields. But the committeemen buckled down to business, and do not propose to quit until the closing gun is fired.

The packinghouse salesmen's campaign has been a big success in covering ground, if not in grand total of dollars. One salesman in Brooklyn, an Armour man, talked to a Brooklyn butcher to such good purpose that he got his pledge for \$5,000, with the necessary cash payment. This was the largest haul made by any salesman, so far as known. The salesmen have certainly done their best.

A big rally was held at Gansevoort Square at noon on Friday under the auspices of the combined meat, poultry and produce trade committees. A. C. Dean, of Swift & Company, was chairman, and A. Silz, of the poultry committee; John Buckle, of the produce committee, and David Mayer, of the meat wholesalers' committee, assisted him. They had a parade at 10:30 a. m., headed by four bands, and marched around the Altar of Liberty at Madison Square and back to the market, where W. H. Noyes presided at a mass meeting, at which Chairman Walter Blumenthal and several war speakers addressed the crowd. The parade was headed by a thousand soldiers and sailors, including some of Pershing's veterans, and the meat and allied trades added thousands more to

the line. The demonstration resulted in a big boost for the bond campaign.

Chairman Blumenthal held a rally at his own plant, that of the United Dressed Beef Co., at noon on Thursday, at which good results were obtained. Retail meetings were held all over the city, and all the sub-committees were hard at work.

With the closing of the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign less than two weeks off, G. deB. Greene has issued a call to the various chairmen of the trades comprising the Rainbow Division to get to work with more vigor and determination to subscribe the quotas allotted to them. This call was issued as a result of the slow progress the trades have been making in securing subscriptions, and the general lack of interest that marked the first week of the campaign.

Considerable competition was stirred up in some trade organizations during the first week of the drive by the early subscriptions from certain committees, but the interest seems to have subsided. Most of the trades committees have failed to subscribe more than one-third of their quotas.

### INFORMATION ABOUT PRIORITIES.

The business men of New York City will be able to obtain complete information con-

cerning the operation of the Government Priority System at a special meeting of the Merchants' Association which will be held in the Hotel Astor, New York City, at 10:30 A. M. on Wednesday, October 16. This meeting will be addressed by Maurice Hirsh, secretary of the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board. He will explain the policies of the Priorities Committee and the operation of the priority regulations, and will also give those present an opportunity to present special problems for explanation.

Priority regulations control absolutely the distribution of iron and steel and their products. Any raw material of which there is a shortage must be supplied in conformance with the priority regulations. These regulations are also the basis of the supply of power, of transportation and of building up the labor forces of our war industries. Fuel must be supplied first to those consumers who are either automatically or specially placed on the so-called preference list. In fact, all business is directly or indirectly affected by the priority regulations.

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*If your son lay dangerously wounded, would you stop to count the cost before getting help? No. Neither will you hesitate to pour your dollars into this Fourth Liberty Loan while freedom is menaced.*

### WESTERN DRESSED MEAT PRICES AT EASTERN MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed beef, lamb and mutton at leading Eastern markets on representative market days, this week are reported as follows by the Office of Markets of the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1918.

Fresh beef, Western dressed.	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Washington
Steers:				
Choice	\$27.00@28.00	\$28.00@29.00	\$.....	\$.....
Good	24.00@26.00	24.50@26.00	25.00@28.00	24.00@26.00
Medium	22.00@23.00	18.00@21.00	18.00@22.00	20.00@24.00
Common	20.00@21.00	14.00@16.00	15.00@17.00	16.00@20.00
Cows:				
Good	18.00@19.00	17.00@19.00	16.00@18.00	.....
Medium	16.00@17.50	15.00@16.00	14.00@16.00	17.00@18.00
Common	14.50@15.50	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00	14.00@16.00
Bulls:				
Good	.....	14.00@14.50	14.00@14.50	.....
Medium	13.50@14.00	.....	.....	.....
Common	13.00@13.50	13.00@13.50	12.00@13.00	.....
Fresh lamb and mutton, Western dressed.				
Lambs:				
Choice	24.00@25.00	20.00@22.00	25.00@27.00	30.00@28.00
Good	23.00@24.00	18.00@20.00	23.00@25.00	26.00@25.00
Medium	22.00@23.00	17.00@18.00	21.00@23.00	24.00@26.00
Common	20.00@22.00	15.00@16.00	19.00@21.00	20.00@22.00
Yearlings:				
Good	20.00@22.00	.....	.....	.....
Mutton:				
Good	18.00@20.00	17.00@18.00	18.00@19.00	.....
Medium	17.00@15.00	16.00@17.00	15.00@17.00	.....
Common	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00	13.00@15.00	.....

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1918.

Fresh beef, Western dressed.	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Washington
Steers:				
Good	24.00@26.00	24.00@26.00	25.00@28.00	24.00@26.00
Medium	22.00@23.00	18.00@21.00	17.00@22.00	20.00@24.00
Common	20.00@21.00	14.00@16.00	14.00@16.00	16.00@20.00
Cows:				
Good	.....	17.00@19.00	.....	.....
Medium	17.00@18.00	14.00@16.00	14.00@16.00	16.00@18.00
Common	15.00@16.00	13.00@14.00	12.00@14.00	14.00@16.00
Bulls:				
Good	13.50@14.00	14.00@14.50	14.00@14.50	.....
Medium	13.00@13.50	12.50@13.00	12.00@13.00	.....
Fresh lamb and mutton, Western dressed.				
Lambs:				
Choice	24.00@25.00	20.00@22.00	22.00@25.00	.....
Good	23.00@24.00	18.00@20.00	21.00@22.00	26.00@28.00
Medium	22.00@23.00	17.00@18.00	20.00@21.00	24.00@26.00
Common	20.00@21.00	15.00@16.00	18.00@20.00	.....
Mutton:				
Good	17.00@18.00	16.00@17.00	17.00@18.00	.....
Medium	16.00@17.00	14.00@15.00	15.00@17.00	.....
Common	14.00@15.00	12.00@14.00	12.00@15.00	.....

Lamb prices "pluck in" at New York City and Philadelphia. All other lamb and mutton prices "pluck out."

# HEARN

West Fourteenth St., New York

**NO MEATS  
GROCERIES  
LIQUORS** **BUT** **EVERYTHING  
IN DRY GOODS  
AND APPAREL**

#### GREATER NEW YORK NOTES.

President Thomas E. Wilson of Wilson & Company was in New York last week.

B. B. Russell, in charge of Morris & Company's foreign department, was in New York this week.

T. J. Driscoll, of Armour & Company's canned food department at Chicago was in New York this week.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending October 5, 1918, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 17.46 cents per pound.

M. D. Middaugh of the branch house department of Swift & Company, Chicago, and F. W. Mehlhop of the glue department were New York visitors this week.

H. L. Skellinger, beef inspector for Wilson & Company in New York, is taking a brief vacation to recuperate from injuries received in a recent automobile accident.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending October 5, 1918, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 662 lbs.; Brooklyn, 14,561 lbs.; total, 15,223 lbs. Horse meat—Brooklyn, 4,320 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 4 lbs.

Among the visitors to Wilson & Company headquarters in New York this week were Manager C. W. Patterson of the canned fruit and vegetable department, W. C. Bueche of the financial department, Max Planer of the contract department, J. J. Kennelly of the

casing department, and C. Fearn of the superintendents' department, Chicago.

Stop "chewing the rag" and buy bonds! Our boys must be fed and supplied as long as they are over there!

## Hide Brooms



Never in the history of any business has it been more important to buy the very best than in the present times. Our Hide Brooms are especially made for sweeping Hides.

References: The largest Packing Houses in the U. S. and Canada.

Get our quotations.

**DESHLER BROOM FACTORY** DESHLER NEBRASKA



## SPEED AND ACCURACY

The improved construction of the *Chatillon Thermoseal Scale* assures the user these important features.

Self-adjusting to meet temperature changes.

Large rack and pinion for stability.

Two-thirds capacity on one revolution of pointer for speed. And other points of superior merit.

Send for literature regarding the Thermoseal Scale.

**JOHN CHATILLON & SONS**

ESTABLISHED 1835

85 Cliff Street

New York City

## Eliminate Shrinkage Loss in Ham Cooking

The Powers Regulator will do it, giving results that personal attention cannot secure.

This regulator called No. 16 is made especially for Ham Cookers, but is applicable to a number of cooking and heat treating purposes. It is automatic, simple, self-contained, sure, and "on the job" every minute.

We also make Heat Regulators for Lard Kettles, Scald Tubs, Summer Sausage Dryers, Etc.

Our experience of thirty years is at your service. If you have any problem of temperature control, put it up to us for solution.

Write for Bulletin 139, regarding exact temperature control in Ham Cookers. Other Bulletins, describing Regulators for different conditions, will be sent if you will state process for which regulation is needed.

In ordering always specify size of steam valve and give steam pressure



### The Powers Regulator Co.

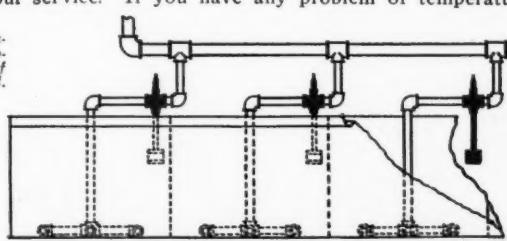
Specialists in Automatic Heat Control

964 Architects' Bldg., New York

2153 Mallers Bldg., Chicago

375 The Federal Street Bldg., Boston

Canadian Powers Regulator Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.



A Battery of Ham Cooking Vats controlled by the Powers No. 16 Regulators Proper Heat without personal attention.

## NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, common to good.....	\$9.00@16.75
Stags and oxen.....	—@—
Bulls.....	6.50@ 8.50
Cows.....	4.00@ 8.50

## LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, common to prime.....	\$14.50@21.00
Live calves, grassers.....	7.00@ 7.75
Live calves, Western.....	9.50@11.00
Live calves, culs, per 100 lbs.....	10.00@14.00

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, common to prime.....	13.00@17.50
Live lambs, culs.....	—@—
Live lambs, yearlings.....	—@—
Live sheep, fair to good ewes.....	9.50@10.00
Live sheep, culs.....	—@ 5.00

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@18.00
Hogs, medium.....	@19.00
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@19.00
Pigs.....	@18.00
Roughs.....	@16.75

## DRESSED BEEF.

## CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	28 @30
Choice native light.....	27 @29
Native, common to fair.....	20 @26

## WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	27 @29
Choice native light.....	27 @28
Native, common to fair.....	24 1/2 @25
Choice Western, heavy.....	25 1/2 @26
Choice Western, light.....	21 @22
Common to fair Texas.....	19 1/2 @22
Good to choice heifers.....	26 @27
Common to fair heifers.....	21 1/2 @22 1/2
Choice cows.....	17 @18
Common to fair cows.....	14 @15
Fresh Bologna bulls.....	13 @16

## BEEF CUTS.

Western. City.	
No. 1 ribs.....	@36 35 @38
No. 2 ribs.....	@26 30 @34
No. 3 ribs.....	@18 27 @20
No. 1 loins.....	@36 40 @42
No. 2 loins.....	@26 34 @30
No. 3 loins.....	@18 28 @33
No. 1 binds and ribs.....	@33 33 @35
No. 2 binds and ribs.....	@30 29 @32
No. 3 binds and ribs.....	@27 24 @28
No. 1 rounds.....	*@26 29 @29
No. 2 rounds.....	@20 @27
No. 3 rounds.....	@17 @25
No. 1 chuck.....	@21 @25
No. 2 chuck.....	@16 @24
No. 3 chuck.....	@13 22 @23

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	30 @31
Veals, country, dressed, per lb.....	—@—
Western, calves, choice.....	—@—
Western calves, fair to good.....	25 @27
Grassers and buttermilks.....	18 @24

## DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@28 1/4
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@28 1/4
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@28 1/4
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@29
Pigs.....	@29 1/4

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice spring.....	@24
Lambs, choice.....	@23
Lambs, good.....	@22
Sheep, choice.....	@21
Sheep, medium to good.....	@20
Sheep, culs.....	@14

## PROVISIONS.

## (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@35 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	—@—
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@34
Smoked picnics, light.....	@26
Smoked picnics, heavy.....	@25
Smoked shoulders.....	@26

## THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

## FRESH CATTLE.

Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@38
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@40
Dried beef sets.....	@46
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@38

## FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@40
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@38
Frozen pork loins.....	@37
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@49
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@49
Shoulders, city.....	@32
Shoulders, Western.....	@29
Butts, regular fresh Western.....	@34
Butts, boneless fresh Western.....	@38
Fresh hams, city.....	@38
Fresh hams, Western.....	@34
Fresh picnic hams.....	@27

## BONES, HOOFs AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 lbs.,	92.50@ 95.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 48 lbs., per 100 lbs.,	82.50@ 85.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	75.00@ 85.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	75.00@ 85.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	90.00@ 92.50
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 lbs.,	170.00@175.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 1's.....	225.00@240.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 2's.....	150.00@175.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 3's.....	100.00@125.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd.....	@35c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	@20c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded.....	@70c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	@100c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@40c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	@30c. a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@20c. a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@5c. each
Livers, beef.....	@18c. a pound
Oxtails.....	@16c. a pound
Hearts, beef.....	@16c. a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@28c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	@38c. a pound
Lamb's fries.....	@12c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@26c. a pound

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	7 @ 1 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@13
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25 @ 25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.	
Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	•
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	•
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	•
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	•
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@95
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	—@—
Hog middles.....	@20
Hog bungs.....	@26
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@14
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@18
Beef bungs, pieces, f. o. b. New York.....	@14
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@26
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each.....	@ 8 1/2
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each.....	@ 4
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@ 6 1/2

\*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

## SPICES.

Pepper, Sing., white.....	33 35
Pepper, Sing., black.....	27 29
Pepper, Penang, white.....	— —
Pepper, red.....	20 23
Allspice.....	12 14
Cinnamon.....	28 32
Coriander.....	12 14
Cloves.....	50 55
Ginger.....	23 26
Mace.....	60 65

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.....	@27
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.....	@31
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., t.o.b. N. Y. and S. F. ....	@ 6 1/2
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals.....	@ 7

GREEN CALFSKINS.	
No. 1 skins.....	@ .87
No. 2 skins.....	@ .55
No. 3 skins.....	@ .32
Branded skins.....	@ .87
Ticky skins.....	@ .87
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .55
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .65
No. 1, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@ 5.80
No. 2, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@ 5.80
No. 1 B. M., 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@ 5.80
No. 2 B. M., 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@ 5.10
Branded skins, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@ 4.00
Ticky skins, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@ 4.00

No. 1, 12 1/2-14 lbs.....	•
No. 2, 12 1/2-14 lbs.....	•
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14 lbs.....	•
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14 lbs.....	•
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	•
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	•
No. 1 B. M., 14-18 lbs.....	•
No. 2 B. M., 14-18 lbs.....	•
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	•
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	•
Branded kips.....	•
Heavy branded kips.....	•
Ticky kips.....	•
Heavy ticky kips.....	•

## DRESSED POULTRY.

## FRESH CHICKENS.

Chickens—Fresh, dry-packed, 12 to box—Western, milk-fed, 17 lbs. to doz., per lb.....	•
Western, milk-fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz., per lb.....	•
Western, corn-fed, 17 lbs. to doz., per lb.....	•
Western, corn-fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz., per lb.....	•
Chickens—Fresh, iced—Western, dry packed, 5 lbs. and over.....	•
Southwestern dry packed, 3 to 4 lbs. each.....	•
Fowls—Fresh—Boxes—Dry packed, corn-fed—Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen.....	•
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen.....	•
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen.....	•
Western, 38 to 42 lbs. to dozen.....	•
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen.....	•
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen.....	•
Fowls—Fresh—dry packed—barrels—Western dry packed, 5 lbs. and over.....	•
Southwestern dry packed, 3 to 4 lbs. each.....	•
Fowls—Fresh, barrels, iced—Dry packed, prime, 5 lbs. and over.....	•

